STEPHENS'
MALT
VINEGAR.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,922—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. P. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th July
* PENINSULAR	6294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. P. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Toque	8th "
* ORIENTAL	6861	E. Spicer	15th "
M. P. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman.	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	6294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. P. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	6861	E. Spicer	12th "
M. P. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	6294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. P. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th July, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flancin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, a special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, to sail on or about the 29th July, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	29th Sept. 1903
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,900	25th Oct., 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ostia, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,900	23rd July 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Rampon House, 33, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains Revised Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Persian Gulf, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Can be had of the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Railway Stations and Railway Bookstalls.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MARMAGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 28th July (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 11th August (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 25th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th July, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.....,, 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 250.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Grahams, Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
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PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)
WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.
WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.
WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.
CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 325.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS No. 3, 3¾ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in, Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S
WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS,

AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA. | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. COMRIGUR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

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AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK
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GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO. LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
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As supplied to the Principal Naires of the World,

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Oxeme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisities of all descriptions.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS
OPPOSITE VICTORIA Ddocks.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSITANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 3	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 2	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 13	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 300 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premiums being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. KAISER	2,200	Vollertsen	23rd July.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	5th August.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

21, Medow Street, Bombay, 27th June, 1903.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "VINDOBONA," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of Messrs. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., COOPER LANDING COMPANY, and RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co. will be REMOVED from "Alice Buildings," 31, Hornby Road, to "DADY HOUSE," 13 and 14, CHURCH GATE STREET, Second Floor, from the 27th inst.

Bombay, 20th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has with the approval of the Standing Committee and under the provisions of Section 213 of the Bombay Municipal Act 1888, farmed for one year from the 1st August, 1903, to Messrs. Adamji Mahamadali & Co. the RIGHT to COLLECT the TOLL on VEHICLES entering the City from Salsette leviable under Section 190 of the same Act.

The attention of the public is hereby drawn to the provisions of Sections 190 (1) (2), 191, 192, 199, 213 (1) (2), 214 (1) (2) (3) (4) of the above Act.

W. L HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 20th July, 1903.

ESTATE of MRS. CHARLOTTE YOUNG deceased, lately the Wife of Mr. JOSEPH VALENTINE YOUNG, Driver, G. I. P. Railway, Igatpuri.

ALL persons having Claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to send in their Claims or pay the amounts owing by them as the case may be to us as Attorneys to the Reverend HENRY WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD, FREDERICK ASLETT, and Mrs. HELEN ASLETT, the Executors and Executrix of the abovenamed Deceased, at our Office in Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the Assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the Claims of which Notice has been received.—Dated this 6th day of July, 1903.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys to the Executors and Executrix abovenamed.

MEDICAL.

DR. W. W. SHEPPARD, Specialist, from Melbourne, undertakes to cure by Absorption, Tumours, Cancer, Virulent Leprosy in thirty days, Spleen in 7 or 8 days, Leucoderma, Dropsy, Consumption, Cholera in a few doses, cure guaranteed. Small-pox without any marks being left. Dysentry, Elephantiasis, Hydrocele and all diseases caused by indiscretion in either sex, and Nervous Debility. Plague cured in 12 hours. All correspondences strictly confidential. Numerous cures in Australia and India. Trial solicited.

Address:—

DR. W. W. SHEPPARD,
43, Jhowtollah Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MINTON TILES.

WHITE GLAZED TILES.
"FRENCH" CERAMIC MOSAIC PAVEMENT TILES.
ITALIAN PAVEMENT TILES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.
MARSEILLES PAVEMENT TILES.
CABINET AND FURNITURE TILES.
CARRARA MARBLE AGENCY.
INSCRIPTION TABLETS.

Tombs, Monuments, Pavements, Table Tops, Vases, Pedestals, Fountains, Baths Statues, Stairs, &c.

IN ALL STYLES AND COLOURS.

Statues and Busts Cut from Photographs.
Any description of work executed from Models or Drawing sent.

LAVATORY BASINS.
Oblong, Square.
Round Fronted and Angular.
URINALS, Angle and Flat.
ENGLISH & EASTERN W. C.
FOUNTAINS, SINKS, &c., &c.
SUITABLE for HOUSES and SHIPS.

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE

"UP-TO-DATE

SHORTHAND"

IS COMING.

NOTICE.

SERAMPORE COTTON MILLS, LD.
(IN LIQUIDATION)
TO BE SOLD
SHORTLY AS
A GOING CONCERN
By PUBLIC AUCTION unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, all those
COTTON MILL PREMISES
AT
SERAMPORE,
IN THE
DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY,
KNOWN AS
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PUBLIC NOTICIES.

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY executed by or on behalf of the Undersigned in favor of FRANCIS WILLIAM GOODE, and all the POWERS and AUTHORITIES thereby conferred have been REVOKED and CANCELLED as from the 1st day of July, 1903.

Per pro: MARSHALL, SONS & CO., LIMITED,
J. HARPER,
General Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that GANPATRAO TUKARAM PUDVAL, has contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described to our Client RAVJI PREMJI. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, g.f, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 91, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered to be waived.—Dated this 20th day of July 1903.

All that piece or parcel of Pasendari land or ground of which the Trustees of Kintonbai Charitable Trust are the Pasendars, containing by admeasurement 283 square yards, be the same, little more but not less with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate in Kolbhat Wadi, on the Eastern side of Kalbadevi Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under C. W rd Nos. 1791, 2181, 2457, and Street Nos. 1, 2, and 22-24 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the West by the property of Abdul Hussein Mahomedally, on or towards the South by the Kolbhatwadi Lane, and on or towards the North partly by the property of Pestonjee Manekjee, partly by the property of Plankar and partly by the property of Ganpat K Ishwajee Chawan, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the late Tookaram Tatia and are now in that of the tenants of the Vendor.

MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI HAWABAI, wife of MEMON HASUM DADA, late of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

JALEKHABAI, widow of MEMON ISAK JUSUB, of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kolsa Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay, the sole Executrix named in the said Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Sixteenth Day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three and in the Third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 16th day of July, 1903.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KARSONDAS PURSHOTUMDAS, a Piece-goods Merchant, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

1) RANCHORDAS PURSHOTUMDAS (2) MORARJEE NARANDAS and (3) MULJEE KURSONDAS, of Bombay Hindoo Bhatia by Caste, residing at Hanuman Lane and Kalbadevi Road respectively, the Surviving Executors named in the Will ..... Petitioners

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Sixteenth Day of July in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, and in the Third Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 16th day of July, 1903.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJEE & HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

PASCOA BARRETTO.

THE Relatives or Heirs of PASCOA BARRETTO, who was a Spinster, and alive in 1827 other than PASCOA BARRETTO, the daughter of JOSEPH BARRETTO and ROZALIA BARRETTO, are requested to communicate with Messrs. CARRUTHERS & Co., Solicitors, 10, Government Place, East Calcutta.

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Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
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„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum
For 2 Years.....	5 Per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months.....	4 „
„ 3 Months.....	3½ „

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further Information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree (April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 42,90,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance

4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent., per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hundees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

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on 18 June, 2017

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK
ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.

THE
BOMBAY IRON MART.

MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,
TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY
FOR BUILDINGS.
Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.
FOR WATER WORKS.
Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.
FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.
Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel
Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.
We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CARNAC BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co,	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER,	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Arize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS,	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS,	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE,	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE,	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHOART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Waimpi.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP,	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
DARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALLER, ESQ.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

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AMOY,	HANKOW.	PENANG
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	HONGO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,99,999; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... "	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... "	9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 18.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	92 1/2	= + 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	108 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 5/8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25	= + 1/8
2 months hence	24 5/8	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	54 1/8	= + 1/4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 11 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin	20 38	= do
New York Demand	48 6 3/8	= + 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 3/8 pr ct	= do
6	2 1/2 pr ct	= — 3/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 pr ct	= unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	1 1/2 pr ct	= + 1/8
7 day market loans	1 3/4 pr ct	= + 1/4

Rapeseed.—Brown 31 3-4. July-Aug. Sellers. Tone Dull.
Linseed Old 38. July-Aug. Sellers. Tone steady.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·40 — 4 Sold on speculation and for export 1,500. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·17	6·14	5·63	5·8
+1	+1		+1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·19	5·14	5·12	5·11
+1	+2	+1	+1
	Mar.-April.		
	5·11		
	+1		

In New York—

Receipts	1,000 bales.
Do. last year	1,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	7,000 "
Do. do. Continent	
Mid-Uplands	12·50 unchanged
Futures, month of July	12·20 unchanged
Do. do. December	9·52 + 1

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 3-4 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	10·47 + 1
Do. do. December	9·37 unchanged
Tone at close	quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 18th July, 1903:—

Cotton	3,033 bales.
Wheat	3,024 cwts.
Linseed	2,003 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	2,915 "
Gingellyseed	713 "
Poppyseed	299 "
Groundnuts	11 "
Castorseed	493 "
Rice	74 "
Myraboltans	696 "
Cottonseed	3,238 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1903.

EXCHANGE—TONE quiet.

Bank T.T.			1s 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s 4 5-32d.
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 9-32d.
French Francs	3 do	do	169 1-2
Marks	3 do	do	137 1 2
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		128
Shanghai	30 do	do	176
Japan	30 do	do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98·2
1st Settlement	98·1

Money Market, Tone, easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	16th June	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 2nd July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 2nd "	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 7th "	6	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet, Ready	6	8	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	10	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	5	13	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6	4	0
Castorseed. Ready	20	8	

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs.	29 4
Club No. 1	"	28 8
Herd Red	"	23 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone dull.
Estimated sales..... 8,000 Bales.
Imports..... 4,000 do

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·15	6·11	5·61
—2	—3	—2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·23	5·16	5·12
—2	—3	—2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
5·10	5·09	
—2	—2	
	Mar.-April.	
	5·09	
	—2	

COTTON.—The local Market is dull and there is little or nothing doing for export to Europe or Japan. Ready Cotton is easier and holders are willing to make concessions. Mills are quiet buyers In New Crop the rates are lower and the closing quotations are good Broach Rs. 219 and fully good Bengals Rs. 170.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 18th July, as compared with the statement of the 11th July:—

LIABILITIES,	July 11. Rs.	July 4. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,71,184	45,11,833
Public Deposits at Branches	2,92,281	28,03,338
Other Deposits	5,32,89,570	5,31,20, 05
Post Bills	23,483	16,058
Sundries	14,70,620	10,23,995
Rs...	8,04,47,140	8,04,78,324
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,06,80,432	106 61,778
Other authorised Securities	2,30,951	2,29,971
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	75,05,316	63,91,008
Loans do. do.	1,31,50 070	1,28,78 676
Bill discounted and purchased	2,38,57,004	2,34,12,210
Dead Stock	3,55,333	3,55 333
Stamps and Stationery	3,145	3,112
Balances with other Banks	4,96,495	2,89,311
Sundries	2,50,260	1,59,405
Cash	2,39,18,104	2,60,83,519
Rs.	8,04,47,140	8,04,78,324

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JULY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats steady.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 5-8
Bar Silver	25

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RARM—July 15, at Claremont, Yercaud, the wife of W Rahm, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CASSIDY—HILLIER—July 1st, at the Church Mission Chapel, Popham's Broadway, Madras, by the Rev Theophilus, Clarence Herbert Cassidy, Postal Department, to Gertrude Catherine, eldest daughter of J T Hillier, of Calicut.

DEATH.

KIRKBY—July 15, at Octacamund, of enteric fever followed by pneumonia, Elizabeth Miss (Nancy), the dearly beloved daughter of Mrs and Sergeant Major Kirkby.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water 8·44m., 8·16a. Low water, 1·48m. 2·39a.
League Football, Cooperage.

FOLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per extra s. Persia will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-morrow.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Iho, Chindi, Dar-es-Salem, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s.s. Kaiserg will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

DROWNED IN A MILL-TANK.—Seearam Kanoo, a mill hand employed in the Ripon Manufacturing Company, Ripon Road, was on Saturday evening last, washing his legs at the mill-tank, when he overbalanced himself and fell into the water. He was drowned before any assistance could reach him.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—On Saturday evening last three tonies were waiting alongside the steamship Sunderland lying in the harbour to bring passengers ashore, when they were run into by a row No 5068 laden with stores, which was then going by the side of the steamer for transhipment. Two of the crew were injured by the accident. They were conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that one of them had one of his ribs fractured and the other received injuries to his chest and face.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM AND FEMALE EDUCATION.—Mr. Hajee Sallaiman Shah Mahamed, a rich Memon merchant of South Africa, has offered to place a sum of Rs. 3,000 at the disposal of the Anjuman-i-Islam in aid of Female Education amongst the Mahomedan community. With the object of encouraging such education Mr. Hajee Sallaiman has decided that the Anjuman should award gold and silver medals of such value as the Anjuman may think fit out of the income of his donation every year to Mahomedan girls passing the Matriculation University School Final or any other examination of the Bombay University, preference being given to those who attain proficiency in sewing, drawing, and music.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. F. Cahuac Commanding and the officers, the band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Maitlandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting).

Intermezzo ...On the Road to Moscow...Paul de Loetz
Selection .....Maritana .....Wallace
Song (Euphonion Solo) ...By the Fountain .....Stephen Adams
Selection .....The Messenger Boy.....Caryll
Valse .....Fantaisie .....Coote
Polka.....Rouge Et Noir.....Coote

MAHOMEDAN MEETING.—The meeting of the Coronation Literary Society was held on Sunday in the club. Mr. Abdur Rahman spoke on the educational movements of this Presidency and the subject was finally well discussed by the members. The need of assisting the Mahomedan Conference to be held in Poona was pointed out, and great enthusiasm was displayed by the audience towards the working of the conference. Khan Sahib Mahmuddin was voted to the chair by the proposal of Kazi Badruzzaman, B.A., seconded by Dr. Gulam Sarwar. Among those present were Messrs. Ali Mohamed Bhimji, Moulvi Ahmed Shibli, Abdul Hamid Bilgrami, Shaik Suleman, and S. Ibrahim Hafiz, Secretary.

HARBOURING A NAVAL DESERTER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department, prosecuted Anna Lewis alias Adelina Fears, an Italian woman, on a charge of harbouring a naval seaman named Walter Stolberg, knowing him to be a deserter from His Majesty's ship Naiad. The evidence showed that Inspector Favel while making inquiries regarding some other deserters received certain information, in consequence of which he went to the house of the accused in Kamatipoora on Thursday last and there found Stolberg dressed in civil clothes. On the house being searched the naval uniform belonging to the man was also found. Both Stolberg and accused were subsequently placed before the Commissioner, who ordered the former to be handed over to the naval authorities and the latter to be prosecuted under Section 136 of the Indian Penal Code for harbouring a deserter. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined her Rs. 30

A HABITUAL OFFENDER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Bala Pandoorang, an old offender, was charged with housebreaking and theft of pieces of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 150, the property of one Waman Moroba. It appears that in consequence of a death from plague in his family Waman locked up his house in Parel, on the 17th instant and went to reside at Borivli. On the following day the accused was seen going out of the cart with a bundle in his hand and a gold embroidered cap on his head by two neighbours named Narayen and Hariba. Their suspicion was aroused, and on making inquiries they found the lock on the complainant's door broken open and implements of house-breaking lying therein. They arrested the accused and made him over to the police. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and as he was an habitual offender sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment including three months' solitary confinement and to receive thirty stripes. The accused was further ordered to report his place of residence to the police for two years after his release from jail.

A FALSE CHARGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Lewis charged Dulia Muneebaram, a Hindu, with disorderly behaviour at the Small Causes Court on Saturday afternoon. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, with Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Lewis produced a letter from Mr. Spencer, Registrar of the Small Causes Court, and said that he had charged the accused in virtue of that letter. The case was that the accused abused and gave blows with his fist to one Kashiram Nilu, formerly of the Bombay Police, at the Small Causes Court, and created a disturbance there. The defence was that the charge was a false one and Kashiram had sought for the quarrel in order to bring the accused into trouble. The Magistrate after recording the evidence remarked he had reasons to suspect that Kashiram had not gone to the Small Causes Court to pay instalment as he said. He had produced nothing to show that he had to pay the instalment. His presence there was very suspicious, and knowing the ill-feeling between the accused and his partner there was every reason to suspect that Kashiram was not in the Small Causes Court of his own accord, but at somebody's instigation. He did not believe his evidence at all, while he accepted the accused's statement that Kashiram sought for a quarrel to bring him into trouble. The evidence of Sayaji Krishna, p. c. 1112-c, was also not satisfactory. For Kashiram said he came after the blows were given, and the sepoy on the other hand swore that he witnessed the whole assault. He must, therefore, treat his evidence with suspicion. The accused was acquitted.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOVERNMENT AND THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When the primary schools were handed over to the Municipalities Government had agreed to pay one-third of the whole expenditure as per para 12 of G. R. No. 1204, dated 15th July, 1884, in the Educational Department. Accordingly the Ahmedabad Municipality received for the beginning about one-third of the total expenditure from Government. But as time went on the Municipality had to increase its expenditure upon primary education in proportion to the increase in population and limits. Thus though the total expenditure on primary education upon its own schools, exclusive of grants given to other privately managed primary schools, has increased two and a half times, as will be seen from the following table, the Government grant has not been commensurate to the increase.

Year.	Total expenditure upon primary Schools by the Ahmedabad Municipality. Rs. a. p.	Government grant. Rs.
1885-86	11,281 9 8	3,425
1886-87	11,055 5 3	3,425
1887-88	10 996 3 6	3,425
1888 89	12,125 7 7	3,425
1889-90	12,974 5 4	3,425
1890-91	12,103 5 11	3,425
1891-92	13,941 4 6	3,425
1892-93	14,100 11 6	3,425
1893-94	14,222 3 10	4,5 4
1894-95	17,9 9 8 10	4 504
1895-96	20,945 3 10	4,504
1896-97	23,395 5 4	4,5 4
1897-98	21,447 15 3	4,504
1898-99	22,425 7 9	4,501
1899-190	25,527 3 5	4,503
1900-1901	27,104 7 3	47-5-4
1901-1902	25,780 0 9	4,740
1902-903	20,537 4 2	4,740

Applications have been made to the educational authorities from time to time to increase the Government grant so as to make it one-third of the total expenditure. But unfortunately the Municipality has not succeeded in getting the full grant from Government as yet, the plea shown at first being one of financial difficulty, and the reply lately received from the Director of Public Instruction being that even if funds be available they are not available this year. It must here be stated that the foremost duty of a Municipality is to look after sanitation, and if the Municipality is thus crippled in its resources, other important works must suffer. The Ahmedabad Municipality has introduced water-works and drainage into a portion of the city, for which purpose it had to take loans. If the Government will, therefore be pleased to give their full share of contribution to the Municipality for educational purposes, the latter will be able to utilize the money, that will thus be saved, for purposes of sanitation and other important measures. It is therefore hoped that this appeal will reach Government through the columns of your influential journal, so that they may be pleased to increase the grant to one-third in the case of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

The second matter that deserves kind consideration at the hands of Government is the question of Government giving grants to the Ahmedabad Municipality for building suitable school houses for primary schools, which is one of the principal wants of the Municipality. It is hoped that soon an application to Government for sanctioning a loan of Rs. 50,000 for the purpose in 1896, when the Commissioner N. D. in forwarding the application remarked that it was expected that Government would grant half the contribution towards it under the grant in Code. Government in reply stated in para 3 of their G. R. No. 4211 dated 14th December 1896, in the Financial Department that "In view of the present financial position Government will probably be unable to entertain any application for building grants."

It must here be stated that inspecting officers have every year remarked that most of the present buildings, which are hired ones, are unsuitable. The Municipality is willing to do its part of duty in the matter, and had it before again applied to the educational authorities for assistance in accordance with para 3 of chapter XI of the Grant-in-Code. The Municipality has not however, as yet got any building grant from Government. It will not be out of place to mention here that only last year Government gave a grant of Rs. 20,000 to the Bandora Municipality for building school houses. It is therefore to be trusted Government will be pleased to give a suitable contribution to the Ahmedabad Municipality for this object.

The third and the most important question that deserves kind consideration at the hands of Government is that of over-crowding in the city of Ahmedabad, which is one of the main causes of the high mortality. The Ahmedabad Municipality has taken up the question in right earnest, and has already passed rules to take steps to reduce overcrowding. It recently spent Rs. 60,000 upon widening the Jamalpur Road. But with its limited income and with multifarious calls upon its funds it can do very little single-handed in the matter. It, therefore requested Government to give land for building purposes outside the city at liberal rates. Government have thereupon been pleased to relax the rules about rates for building on agricultural lands. However the rates are such as will not freely encourage the middle and lower classes to build houses out-side the city wall. At the time of the recent epidemic of plague, which raged for the first time in the city, difficulty was experienced by these people in getting suitable sites for even temporary residence outside the city wall. If Government will be pleased to hand over to the Municipality available open pieces of land outside the city for habitations for the poor, as well as for potters and dyers, who at present carry on their work within the city wall, free of charge, the present congestion in the city will be relieved so far, and these people can then be located outside the city. Besides large sums of money will be required to open and widen streets, especially the large ones. Even in a city like Bombay Government have undertaken to bear a portion of the huge expenditure that will be incurred there for this purpose. In Calcutta also it is under contemplation to give large grants of money for the purpose both from Imperial and Provincial funds. It is therefore but meet and proper that Government should come to the help of a city like Ahmedabad, which had recently to go through the dire calamity of a severe famine for three consecutive years, and the Municipality where of has already undertaken the heavy responsibility of carrying out drainage into the city costing lakhs of rupees, in addition to the introduction of water-works.

The fourth question is that of drainage. The carrying of the whole scheme into effect will not cost the Ahmedabad Municipality less than 30 lakhs of rupees. The body has already undertaken the work of spending 11 lakhs of rupees for the purpose in addition to the four lakhs spent upon carrying into execution the experimental portion. Thus the Municipality has been the pioneer among the mofussil municipalities in introducing this gigantic work. It has also introduced water-works from which it supplies water to the residents at rates the cheapest in India, the outlay on the work being eight lakhs of rupees. If Government will therefore be pleased to help the Municipality financially in the matter of drainage, the body will be able to complete the work of introducing drainage into the whole city without unnecessary delay. Otherwise owing to the heavy monetary responsibilities already incurred by the Municipality, it will not be in a position to take into hand the work of carrying into effect the drainage of the remaining half of the city for a long time to come.

The fifth question is that of giving the franchise of electing a large number of councillors to the Ahmedabad Municipality and of electing its own President. At present the number of elected and nominated councillors is equal, but as the President is a Government nominee, and as he has got the right of giving a casting vote, practically there is a majority of nominated councillors. In order therefore that the objects of local self-government may be fulfilled it is necessary that the Ahmedabad Municipality which is only next to Bombay in point of population and income in the Presidency proper should have a larger number, elected councillors and should have the right of electing its own President. The Poona Municipality of the population whereof is only two-thirds of that of Ahmedabad and the income also is much less has enjoyed both the rights for a number of years. It is a matter of surprise that the Ahmedabad Municipality which has been ahead of the Poona Municipality in point of water-works and drainage has not yet been granted the franchise. It is however to be trusted that even now it will not be too late if Government will be pleased to confer these two boons on the Ahmedabad Municipality, tardy though the recognition will be. The boon will be highly appreciated by all lovers of local self-government and the measure will deserve the gratitude of the people of Ahmedabad.—Yours etc.

JOSEPH BENJAMIN,

Ahmedabad, 18th July.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain T W Corkhill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 2,650 tons, Captain J E T Buiter, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Coast ports, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain M G Williams, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 19th June, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Herzada, 1 311 tons, Captain F G Cunningham, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Miss E Smith and 30 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Vindobona, 2,878 tons, Captain G Cabol, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, 16th June, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H Stocker, Mr W R Rundle, Mr Thomas Sater, Mr and Miss L Forrest and child.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 20.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
H M S Redbreast		Quayle			Royal Navy
H M S Pomone		Jones			Royal Navy
Carthage	2893	Davidson			P & O Co
Landaura	2157	Butler			T Jejbhoy
Deutschland bq	768	Nascoda			M M & Co
Parramatta	2264	Roberts			The Captain
Eden (ship)	444	Dahl			P & O Co
Ellora	1491	Forbes			The Captain
Chindwara	1501	MacLean			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Byculla	1075	MacGregor			M M & Co
Alice (ship)	106	Lopicque			M M & Co
Pundit	241	Crabbe			Captain
Shahncor	2786	Raffin	Cochin		T M & Co
Nawab	2.41	Corkbill			J T Tejbhoy
Henry Bockow	639	Fowls			T M & Co
Lumra	769	Lemarchand			B & P S N Co
Kenley	2431	Parker			M M & Co
Scindia	2650	Butler	Calcutta		Bombay Co
Hoseinee	192	Lorne			M M & Co
Urlana	3383	Allen			B & P S N Co
Vadala	2164	Williams			Transport
					M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	D of Norfolk	2438	Anderson	Antwerp	22-7	M M & Co
C	Ashruf		220	Newby	Aden	25-7 H O Joosub
G	Mozaffari	1387	Molony	Aden	23-7	B & P S N Co
K	Emma	1631	Ziegenmayer	Leith	28-7	W & A G & Co
L	Courland	780	Esmail	Marmagao	22-7	Shepd & Co
M	Mahanadi	547	Hossein	Repairing		Shepd & Co
N	Cromwell	1977	Woodruff	Antwerp	23-7	M M & Co
P	Mosbtari	1111	Storey	Aden		B & P S N Co
Q	Kaiser	1714	Volkertsen	Zanzibar	23-7

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SOCKS, BLUE GREY.
Do. NATURAL GREY.
MITTENS.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1903.

WATER-SUPPLY IN CENTRAL INDIA.

ANY suggestion likely to lead to the improvement of the water supply of the various divisions of India deserves attention—those from former officials especially. The latest of these is from the pen of Mr. G. E. Ward, some time Commissioner of Jhansi. As he says, over the greater part of India a failure of the rains means the loss of not more than one year's crops, and nothing is more astonishing than the rapid restoration of prosperity after famine in large tracts of country at the end of a single good season. It has often been remarked on. But in one unfortunate tract the process of recovery after a bad year of drought is so slow that a modicum of prosperity is barely reached before the recurrence of another; and the general conditions of progress are like that of the man who slipped two steps backward after each step made forward. The tract Mr. Ward refers to is that we know as Central India where the average rainfall is thirty inches. If there were any means of storing that water the province would not only be secured from drought itself, but would have a surplus of water to distribute over many thousand square miles of the country lying below it. That is what we have been told on countless occasions—God sends an abundance of water; but instead of conserving it and turning it to best account we simply allow it to flow down to the sea. It strikes Mr. Ward as unreasonable that a tract of country, which is blessed with an average annual rainfall such as Central India has, should be constantly suffering from drought, and that in the best of seasons it should be able to support only a very sparse population. A remedy is possible, and by benefiting Central India others than more residents in it would gain. For he shows that if the springs at the foot of the hills were replenished, and water-courses which are now sometimes dry and sometimes in flood were furnished with a perennial stream of water, the whole of the low-lying country between the slopes of the Vindhya range and the Doab would be enriched, and the flooding of the Jumna and the Ganges rivers would be diminished, and Central India would no longer send down its annual tribute of tons of good soil to obstruct the river traffic and fill up the harbours of Lower Bengal.

Mr. Ward is persuaded that water might be conserved at very little cost. The river Betwa, fed by many minor streams, might be turned to account. The fall of the country from its source to Paricha, a distance of 195 miles, is only 1,350 feet. There are few spots in the whole of the catchment area where the rainfall could not be held up and forced to penetrate the soil vertically by a system of small dams, which would cost, individually, but a trifling sum to construct. As an experiment he would dam one of the streams which fall into the Betwa, at some spot on the level, where the current, after the rains are over, is slack and steady, a masonry weir might be constructed for the purpose of testing the effect of the subsequent operations. Then working upwards and from a point where there is no water after the rains have ceased, along the course of every tributary channel, with its ramifying cluster of ravines, he would select sites for dams of earthwork of all sizes according to the nature of the ground. The upper tiers of the various ravines might be converted into a series of pools, which would fill half a dozen times during the rains and be dry in the hot weather, but yet serve to nourish a fringe of young trees. Further Mr. Ward suggests the construction of side tanks to which a portion at least of the water might be diverted, or through which the torrent might be made to flow, and which would remain full of water for perhaps a month or two after the rush had passed; and below these, again, still larger reservoirs, which might be used in time to irrigate terraced rice-fields. If the first experiment should prove successful in securing a perennial flow of water over the test weir, he would serve one stream after another in the same way until the entire valley had been dealt with.

Of course, writes Mr. Ward, a good deal would be learnt during the process of the operations, which it is not in the least likely would be carried out entirely without mishaps. Mr. Ward is not our engineer, and only throws out his suggestions that irrigation engineers may ponder over and elaborate them in case the local administration can be brought to a sense of its responsibilities. But during his stay at Jhansi Mr. Ward made experiments which tend to show that the irrigation of the whole of Central India might be carried out at very little cost and the land made almost as fertile, and famine is as rare occurrence as is the case in any other province of India. The slope of the hills is slight, and he argues that the whole process indicated is not one requiring any single gigantic effort, but rather the repeated multiplication of small efforts undertaken gradually. Mr. Ward's remarks may be safely commended to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The situation calls for consideration, and Mr. Ward's views and suggestions should force themselves to the front. His assertion that the scheme would not be immediately remunerative need not alarm the authorities. No such scheme can hope to be, particularly if Mr. Ward's strictly economical method of procedure be adopted. There is no reason however why it should be. As we have said he merely offers the suggestion for consideration, and the local Government would do well to call for a report on the proposal from the Executive Engineer in charge of the canal works at Paricha, who might also be required to advise Government as to whether it would be possible to entrust the work to a staff of energetic native officials "with some engineering capacity," added to a thorough knowledge of the country and quick powers of observation.

PROPOSED SCHOOL FOR SONS OF OFFICERS OF THE SERVICES.

IN our issue of yesterday we published an interesting letter from Lord Chelmsford drawing attention to a proposed scheme for providing efficient and, at the same time, inexpensive Public School Education for the sons of Naval and Military Officers (including Colonial Officers) and of members of our Civil Services. There can be no possibility of doubt that such a school is urgently needed. It will meet the pressing requirements of hundred of boys, the sons of officers of the services, who are quite unable to pay the fees now charged by all suitable schools that are open to their children. The fees charged by most first-class schools are far beyond the means of a large proportion of officers, and only in a small minority of cases can admission, on favoured terms, be granted. The rich have Eton, Harrow, and many other admirable public schools for their sons, and whilst Wellington College for those of moderate means takes its own valuable part in the educational equipment of the country, it still leaves a great requirement unfulfilled. The United Services College, Westward Ho! established in 1874, has attempted to meet this want. It has, to the extent of its means, afforded to the sons of officers such an education as is fairly their right, yet without too burdensome an expense. It has made special provision for the sons of those who have fallen in action. This institution, though useful as an indication of the lines to be followed, is too limited in its scope, and means to supply the present widefelt want. In view of this it is intended by the Committee of which Lord Chelmsford is chairman to organise an Imperial College, adequately equipped and sufficiently extensive to form a great Service School for the sons of officers of the various Imperial Forces. The scheme has generally, as its object, the liberal education on the best lines, but at very moderate expense, of the sons of members of the different services both Imperial and Colonial, qualifying them to pass the entrance examinations, not only for the Navy and Army, but for all professions, direct from the school. One special object of the proposed school which will appeal to most parents is to train boys that they will grow up in the habits of thrift, self-reliance, and steady attention to duty. The immediate proposal is to raise by private subscription sufficient funds for the undertaking, and to place those funds in the hands of a Trust Body under whose care the constitution of the College may take final shape, and the school buildings be erected in a conveniently central situation on plans specially designed, with the best arrangements for the health, discipline, and general welfare of the boys, and for effective and economical working, and at a moderate initial cost.

SALUTING IN THE ARMY.

A RECENT Army Order with reference to saluting is being adversely commented on in military circles, and officers generally are wondering who is responsible for it. The order runs: "For the future salutes by soldiers will be returned by all officers present and not by the senior only." From time immemorial the regulation has been, as we read in the King's Regulations, "A salute made to two or more officers should be returned by the senior only." The new Army Order is substituted for this ancient one. There can hardly be two opinions that it is a great mistake, and the sooner the original custom is returned to the better. The argument for the innovation, so far as we can understand, amounts to nothing more than this that when two or more officers are together and are saluted, a momentary confusion may occasionally arise from its not being at once known who is the senior present. This is an exceedingly minute objection in comparison with the absurdities which will now take place. The "Broad Arrow" to hand by last mail gives some amusing examples. The colonel of a regiment is in his orderly room with all his officers. A non-commissioned officer enters and salutes. The whole of the officers present, who have their heads covered, return the salute, whether the commanding officer is sitting at his table uncovered or not. Again the Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Army Corps, who happens to be a member of the Royal Family and a Field Marshal, goes with the whole of his staff to inspect some barracks in his command. He is met by the colonel of the regiment "in situ," his second-in-command, his adjutant, and his quartermaster. They all salute, and are all saluted in return by his Royal Highness and his staff. A little further on they are met by the Commanding Royal Engineer of the District, the Royal Engineer Division Officer, and a few other subordinates in the Royal Engineers. More multifarious saluting. The whole of this body of officers, numbering perhaps some fifteen in all, are now approached by a barrack sergeant with the key of a building to be inspected. He salutes. Up go fifteen hands to fifteen caps. We have flattered ourselves that up to now this is a sort of tomfoolery that has been confined to certain other armies, not British.

AN UNSEEN ENEMY.

THE history of submarine navigation is exhaustively dealt with in a recent publication entitled "Submarine Navigation, Past and Present" by Alan H. Burgoyne, the pages of which teem with matter of absorbing interest. One by one the inventors are passed in review. Early in the history comes the adventurous individual, who spent an unpleasant half-hour beneath the surface of the sea submerged in a disused sugar barrel. Then follows an ingenious person who constructed a submarine with two hulls, one inside the other. To the surface of the outer hull was attached a spiral rim, and the vessel screwed itself through the water, when the outer covering was revolved by machinery. Unfortunately the bearings sometimes "seized," and the inner receptacle revolved as well and the unfortunate occupant was whirled round with incredible speed. Another brilliant brain designed plans for a vessel with wings, which would enable it not only to swim through the water like a fish but also to soar through the air like a bird. This vessel was, however, never built. The book is not without its tragedies or its examples of heroism. Many inventors lost their lives, while on the only occasion when the submarine was tested in actual warfare, it successfully torpedoed a battleship, but was sucked into the hole made by the explosion and sank with the vessel. Considering the nature of many of the schemes laid before them, it is not perhaps surprising that Governments fought shy of such novel proposals, and left the solution of the problem to the diligence and expense of private individuals. The various craft may be divided into two classes—the submarine and the submersible. The submarine, as its name implies, is constructed to travel entirely below the surface; to this class belongs the famous Gustave Zede. The submersible proceeds just above the surface but can at will be submerged and so become invisible. The best known type of this kind is "The Holland," invented in America and now selected for trial by the British Navy. A long chapter, containing letters and evidence of naval experts throughout the world, is devoted to a discussion of the value of the submarine in time of war. We can commend the perusal of the book to the general reader, it is written in untechnical language and contains a mine of valuable information.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the outward mails of the 10th July left Aden at 5 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday next.

THE Superintendent of Kheddahs in Burma has been asked to report upon a scheme for the training and employment of African elephants.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 27th June, 1903, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 479,603 maunds with an increase of Rs. 11,054 in the earnings.

THE Vicomte Pesqueiro was received in private audience by the Pope. He subsequently stated that the Holy Father, in the course of conversation, said: I am certainly ill. My days, even my hours, are numbered.

"NATURE" reports that the following telegram, announcing the discovery of a new phenomenon on Saturn by Professor Barnard, has been received from the Kiel Centralstelle:—Conspicuous white spot, Saturn, 3 secs. north, transit June 23, 15h. 47.8m., Williams Bay time.—Barnard.

THE delegates attending the International Telegraph Conference, numbering 400, were received and entertained at Warwick Castle on June 26. The Earl of Warwick welcomed the delegates, and spoke of the influence of the telegraph system in promoting international amity. The French delegate (M. Sins) replied on behalf of the Conference, and the Countess of Warwick showed the guests over the Castle. Lady Warwick also entertained 400 members of the Guild of Play and Guild of Brave Poor Tinings, in connection with the Bermondsey Settlement. The Guild of Play under the direction of Sister Grace, took part in an old summer festival on the lawn of Warwick Castle. Some 15th century Warwickshire games and dances were revived, and the pretty scene was witnessed by a large and fashionable gathering from all parts of the country.

THE Delegates of the Clarendon Press propose to supplement their facsimile of the Shakespeare First Folio by publishing facsimile reproductions of the earliest accessible editions of that portion of Shakespeare's work which found no place in the First Folio. The excluded portion consists of the four poetical quarto volumes: Venus and Adonis (1593), Lucrece (1594), The Passionate Pilgrim (1599) and the Sonnets (1609), as well as the play of Pericles which was first published in quarto in 1609 but was not included in a collected edition of Shakespeare's Plays before the third folio edition of 1664. The four volumes of the Poems and the volume of Pericles will be reproduced by the collotype process, and will be similar in all respects, size only excepted, to the collotype reproduction of the First Folio edition of the Plays, published by the Delegates in December, 1902. This reprint will be executed under the direction of Mr. Sidney Lee, who will contribute full Introductions containing the latest results of his researches with regard to the bibliography of Shakespeare's Poems, and of the Play of Pericles. The Delegates hope that these reproductions will be ready for publication in the autumn of 1904.

IN the Court of Session at Edinburgh, on July 1, Lord Kyllachy gave judgment on the relevancy of an action raised to determine who is entitled to the office of Hereditary Royal Standard Bearer for Scotland. At the Coronation the Standard was borne by Mr. Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn, of Birkhill, Fifeshire, to whom the Court of Claims decided the office belonged, but the decision of the Court was challenged by Frederick Henry, Earl of Lauderdale, who maintained that he was the rightful bearer, the office having been granted by Charles II, to his ancestor, Charles Maitland, of Hatton, afterwards Earl of Lauderdale. The Earl of Lauderdale sought a declaration of his right to the office, and an interdict against Mr. Wedderburn calling himself Hereditary Royal Standard Bearer. Lord Kyllachy said the two points which he proposed to decide at this stage were (1) defendant's title to contest plaintiff's declaration, and (2) the relevancy of plaintiff's case. Substantially he did not think that "prima facie" there was anything wrong with plaintiff's title, but he would allow a proof as to defendant's title. He would continue the action in order to allow him an opportunity of establishing by proper service that he was, as he alleged, the heir male of John, Earl of Dundee.

THE customary Dominion Day dinner was held at the Hotel Cecil on July 1. Lord Strathcona, who presided, had on his right the Duke of Argyll, and on his left the Earl of Jersey, while among others present were Sir William Preece, Lord William Seymour, Sir John Hopkins, the Earl of Lichfield, the Bishop of Ripon, Lord Shand, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Field-Marshal Sir Henry Norman, and Sir E. Fremantle. Lord Strathcona, in responding to the toast of the evening, reminded them that was the 36th anniversary of their existence as a nation—the first born nation within the empire. They were proud of the advance which had been made in Canada during the past year. Not only as regards agriculture, but in their forests and mines and fisheries they had made great strides. Referring to the question of preferential tariffs, Lord Strathcona said that many men had been talking over that in the past, and now they had a gleam of sunshine. (Hear, hear.) Was there any reason why in our domestic affairs we should not regard ourselves as one great family throughout the empire? Surely it was only reasonable that in one way or another we should have a feeling of preference for our own. Speaking of "that great statesman who had done so much for our Colonies"—(applause) he asked if it was not proposed that they should look on both sides and consider the position; and, having done so, they should, as a nation, do that which appeared best for the whole of the empire. They in Canada had no fear of what the outcome might be. He felt assured that the loyalty of the people of Canada, and the loyalty of the people of the whole of the Colonies, might be looked for in the future as in the past.

ROYAL WATER PARTIES.

HIS MAJESTY REVIVING AN ANCIENT PASTIME.

THE appearance of King Edward on the river on last Bank Holiday may be taken as an earnest of his Majesty's intention of spending much of his time on the water this summer when in residence at Windsor. Not only have the Royal barges been renovated and decorated and a new launch built, but the King has allowed it to go forth in other ways that he proposes to revive many of the ancient glories of the Thames and Virginia Water, while the Queen, true daughter of Amphitrite, is also having preparations made for going afloat in Royal state.

A train of misfortunes has attended the State pageants arranged in recent years says the "Pall Mall Gazette" The King's barge on Virginia Water has actually not been used for over thirty years; not, indeed, since the visit of the Shah of Persia. It was ordered to be done up and taken to Windsor last year for the Coronation; but, after being beautified, and the Royal watermen had practised their stroke, the King's illness upset all plans, and it was taken back to the boathouse unused. The same fate, curiously enough, was in store for the Queen barge, built for Queen Victoria in 1875 by Burgoines, of Kingston. Once, it is said, her late Majesty, soon after the barge was built, did go down to the waterside with the intention of going for a row, but that faithful henchman John Brown dissuaded her. Just as the Queen was about to step aboard, the devoted servant cast his eye round the horizon, sniffed the wind, and finally advised his Royal mistress that he "wadna gang an he were she, as it were ower likely they'd ha' some rain." So back to the Castle they went and the bonnie boat was carefully carried to the specially-built boathouse at Virginia Water.

So, from the rust of idleness rather than from actual wear and tear the barges have had to be rescued by the decorator. His Majesty's "trimbuilt wherry," although not so elaborate and gorgeous as Queen Alexandra's is sure to be an object of great interest when it sees the light of day again if only from the fact of its great age and historical associations. It is not like the Queen's a modern craft having been built 214 years ago. A brass plate attached to it reads: "Built by King William III., for Queen Mary 1689." It is very appropriately constructed of oak, is 39 ft. 6 in. long, and accommodates eight rowers, although having originally been built with ten thwarts. The barge is in splendid condition, notwithstanding its age. Much gold has been used in its ornamentation, and in a conspicuous position is the Royal coat of arms, handsomely embellished, in addition to the quarters of France and Holland. Over the stern is a canopy with rich silk hangings, and surmounted by a gilded crown. It is now fitted with oars fifteen feet long, and the stern seats are very beautifully upholstered. The crew, picked men who are known at every regatta from Richmond to Henley, will make their appearance on special occasions in scarlet coats with the Royal cipher, blue breeches, buckled shoes, and caps of a jockey pattern. The comfort and safety of the Royal passengers will be in the able hands of Mr. W. G. ("Bill") Fast, ex-champion sculler, formerly waterman to Queen Victoria, and now the King's bargemaster.

The Queen's barge, like the liner, is "a lady." Although only four feet shorter than the King's barge, she is much daintier and prettier. Mahogany, instead of oak, is used in this case, and the body colour is white enamel. The inner lower part is lined with walnut, and above the level of the seats are panels of emerald green and gold, decorated with roses, thistles, and shamrocks. At each thwart is a massive brass dolphin, and at the bow of the boat is a large dolphin, richly carved in wood. The backboard is very ornate, the carving and coat of arms giving quite a dazzling effect. This comparatively small part of the craft alone took three days to pick out in gold and colours during the recent refurbishing by Messrs. John Tims and Sons, of Staines, which refurbishing by the way, was done at the boathouse at Virginia Water, Queen Alexandra being unwilling to allow the precious relic of Queen Victoria to be removed to the works at Staines. A canopy, supported by a solid brass frame, hangs over the boat, stern of the the cover being of green satin, and the curtains and upholstery of green silk rep. Round the gunwale ropes of gold relieve the white enamel, and outside the stern is another very elaborately carved coat of arms in wood. It is a curious fact that while the King has a number of specially retained watermen, her Majesty has none, it being the custom for the Lords in Waiting to take an oar when a Queen goes a boating

Although the King's new launch is kept at Datchet and is intended solely for river use, the majority of his Majesty's small craft are at Virginia Water. Here there are about a dozen boats, as well as a small yacht which King Edward used to be very fond of sailing himself. On the great lake he has, in his younger days, spent many hours, and it is there, surrounded by some of the most delightful lawns and woodlands, that a favoured few will this year have the privilege of enjoying the Royal hospitality. The lake is about a mile and a quarter long, and a third of a mile across at its widest part, and is one of the most attractive sheets of ornamental water in the country. It is the creation of William Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden, who, having been appointed Ranger of Windsor Great Park, went in 1746 to reside in what is now known as Cumberland Lodge. There, with the assistance of Paul Sandby, the water-colour painter, he designed the landscape features of Virginia Water, a name intended to forecast forest wilds, broad waters, and tranquil solitudes. The effect of a century of growth has been to change formal plantations into woods of noble trees, while many artificialities constructed by the Duke, and later by George IV, who, during the last years of his life, while living in the seclusion of the Royal lodge, spent much of his time there have now been toned down.

The Shah of Persia, when in England in 1873, was taken to see Virginia Water, and the account he wrote in his diary is interesting as showing how English landscape is viewed through Oriental eyes: "The avenues, the lawns, the trees were interminable. We drove two leagues, and passed along another avenue resembling paradise, both sides of the avenue being a mass of tall trees (or shrubs), all in bloom, with large light-blue, red, and other coloured flowers of the oleander family (rhododendrons). So charming was this, that nothing superior can be imagined. We came to a lake of water of some extent, around which were multitudes of women and maidens. We crossed the lake to a small palace, very pretty, the property of the Sovereign. There we alighted and partook of some fruit. All our princes and suite came there also, and then went off to the station. We got into a boat and went about. On the other side of the water there was a crowd of women and men. After remaining on the water a little while we went to a small model of a man-of-war that has been constructed and armed with twenty-four guns, about the size of swivels. We went on board, saw all over her, returned to our boat, and in her to the palace, where we again got into our carriage and drove to Windsor by a different road that was still all avenues, lawns, and numerous antelopes."

In view of the Royal water carnivals, the Thames has promised more life and gaiety in a general way than for years past. House-boats have been trimmed up, new boats have been built, furnished houses have been taken in large numbers, and everywhere business has been done in anticipation of a great river season.

A GREAT military ride will take place at Vichy on July 5. The distance will be about 123 miles. This must be done in not less than thirty hours or more than thirty-six hours.

THERE is still a great and growing demand in South Africa for telegraph operators, railway station clerks, and station masters. Preference is given to married men in the case of railway clerks, whose commencing salary is £132. Telegraph operators, with three years' experience, will receive £192 per annum at the start.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIA IN KOREA.

THE OPENING OF WIJU.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

WAR A PROBABILITY.

LONDON, JULY 19.

M. Paoloff, the Russian Minister, has had an audience of the Emperor of Korea, and opposed the opening of Wiju to foreign trade which the British representative had requested.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Reuter in a despatch from Peking says the gravest factor in the situation is the increasing danger of war between Russia and Japan. It is becoming plain that Russia is willing to fight Japan if she is convinced that no other Power will assist the Japanese. The latter believe that Russia's policy is to provoke Japan into beginning hostilities. All the Japanese officials in China speak of war as a probability.

THE POPE'S CONDITION.

EXCITEMENT IN ROME.

POPE'S CONFESSOR IN THE ANTE-CHAMBER.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Pope is sinking. Great excitement prevails at the Vatican and in Rome.

The Pope's confessor remains in the ante chamber of the bed-room.

The Cardinals after visiting the Vatican this morning returned in the afternoon.

In the event of the Pope's death a conclave will be held with all the religious formalities formerly observed.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The condition of the Pope yesterday became most alarming and entered the final stage at ten yesterday evening, when he lost consciousness completely and lay in a profound coma, the Cardinal waiting to administer extreme unction.

The doctors thought he could hardly live till dawn, and will certainly not survive to-day.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the English mails of the 10th instant left here for Bombay at 5 a.m. to-day.

The Bombay mails of 4th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 18th.

TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION.

OPPOSITION OF LIBERALS.

THE UNIONIST FREE TRADERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent, wiring on July 19, says that Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman in the House of Commons condemned the attempt to make India contribute to the maintenance of the troops in Africa. The "Daily Chronicle" describes the proposal which is attributed to Mr. Chamberlain as shameful.

The Liberal Party intend to oppose it strongly.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach asked for facilities for discussion in the Commons of the fiscal policy, but Mr. Balfour refused. The Unionist free traders are incensed, and they also resent the methods of the Chamberlain Committee at Birmingham to capture the Unionist Party throughout the country.

THE INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

EXPLOITATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

Jorhat, July 19.—The fourteenth meeting of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association was held at Moriani on Saturday. There were 50 or 60 planters present. Mr. J. Buckingham presided, and in his speech deplored the fact that nothing had been done in South Africa, and a resolution was passed to the effect that the Tea Cess Committee be urged as soon as funds are available to provide for the exploitation of tea in South Africa. An experimental farm for exploitation of products was strongly recommended. A modified scheme had been approved, and six gardens undertook to exploit coffee, sisal, hemp, rhea, and rubber under the terms of the modified scheme. A resolution was passed in view of the wholesale destruction of game that a close season should be adopted.

THE BENGALEE WALKING MATCH.

A GOOD FINISH.

Ten competitors started in the Bengalee walking match from Tittaghur to Calcutta on Saturday. Jotish Chunder Banerjee of the Export Department was the first man to reach the winning post at 8-40, having covered 13 miles in 3 hours and 5 minutes. The second man arrived 2 minutes later and the third only 15 seconds behind. All the competitors belonged to Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co.

THE TRANSPORT URLANA.

The hired Transport Urlana, Captain W. W. Allen, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Berbera conveyed a portion of the Camel Corps for Somaliland from Karachi. She left Berbera on the 12th instant, after disembarking the above, with one Hospital Assistant and 22 followers of the Marine Transport Department. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon winds.

THE POONA FORGERY CASE.

JUDGE'S DECISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 20.

Mr. Lucas, the Sessions Judge, delivered judgement on Sadakali and Rochanally's case, in which the Cantonment Magistrate sentenced the former to two months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 and the latter to two months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 on the offence of forgery in the Kirkee A. T. A. rooms. The Judge remarked that the offence had been committed, but it was a trivial one, and the ends of justice would be satisfied by the infliction of a fine. Accordingly he remitted the sentence of two months' simple imprisonment on both the accused, but confirmed the fines as fines already paid in the Lower Court. Accused were at liberty to leave the court.

RAIN IN POONA.

CRICKET MATCH POSTPONED.

The cricket match—Poona Gymkhana versus the Bombay Garrison—which was fixed to play to-day has been put off till to-morrow owing to the wet state of the ground.

THE POONA RACES.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

POONA, JULY 20.

The entries for the Poona first extra meeting promises to be a good one, there being nearly 69 entries on the whole. The New Comer's Plate has entered ten, whilst the Amateur Plate has 12 entries and the Maiden Arab Plate the same number. The Arab Pony Trial Stakes, in which some of the old Bombay horses have entered, brought out 11. The July Plate has entered eight, and the Closed Plate, which is for gentlemen riders, brought out seven. The Lilliput Plate for country breds has only five entries. Going on the course is rather heavy. This year's races promise to be a grand one ever held in Western India.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

BANGALORE, JULY 20.

On relief by Mr. Bourdillon in October Sir Donald Robertson, British Resident in Mysore, sails for New Zealand via Colombo by the North German Lloyd steamer Koningen Louise, sailing thence on 24th October to take a course of waters at Rotorua. He stays there till February, 1904, and travels to England leisurely via Hongkong, Japan, San Francisco, and New York, reaching home about June.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, BANGALORE.

Church people in Bangalore are much concerned at the inaction of the Government with regard to the state of St. Mark's Church which collapsed on December 19 last, and towards the re-erection of which nothing whatever has been done. Inconvenience caused by the delay affects the civil and military alike.

DURBAR AT THE KOLHAPUR RESIDENCY.

DISTRIBUTION OF DELHI CORONATION MEDALS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JULY 19.

A Durbar was held last evening at the Residency for the presentation of Delhi Durbar Coronation Medals. His Highness the Maharaja with most of his feudatories, Sardars, and principal officers of State, and the leading Southern Maratha Chiefs, were present. Colonel Ferris in an apt and sympathetic speech opened the proceedings, and presented gold medals to his Highness the Maharaja and Sir Gangadharrao, Chief of Miraj and silver medals to the Chiefs of Kagal (Senior and Junior), Bavda, and Kapshi. His Highness, in an appropriate speech, requested the Political Agent to convey his loyal and respectful thanks to his Majesty. The proceedings terminated with the usual distribution of pan and attar. The whole function passed off very sucessfully.

A NEW BRIDGE AT NANDOD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NANDOD, JULY 20.

The opening ceremony of the Carmichael Bridge was performed this morning by the Political Agent His Highness the Maharana commenced the proceedings with an appropriate speech requesting the Political Agent to open the bridge. An account of the work was then read by the Executive Engineer, Mr. Bhagwandas, and the Political Agent, in a graceful speech, acknowledging what had been done by the State in the matter of the construction of useful public works, and congratulating it on the revival of prosperous times, declared the bridge open. The State has been blessed with very seasonable and useful rain.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

The diploma of St. Benoit Davis, presented by the King of Portugal to Lieutenant-Colonel Eccles, 2nd Oxford Light Infantry, has reached India.

Captain Delme Radcliff, Meywar Bhil Corps, is transferred to the 27th Madras Infantry.

Four Silladar Camel Corps from India have now landed at Berbera in capital condition, and are commencing work on the lines of communication.

Lord Kitchener leaves Simla about the middle of August on a tour in Kashmir and Gilgit.

Colonel Sloan, who is on his way out from England, will, it is expected, be posted to the officiating Command of the Allahabad District, General Abbott reverting to his Colonelcy on the Staff, probably at Fereszpore.

POLO IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 3.

A GLORIOUS week! Nearly as much polo has been compressed into the last few days as was played at all the clubs during the past month. The weather has been delightful, and the attendances at Hurlingham and Ranelagh have almost surpassed all records. Saturday was a day to be remembered by anyone who tried to thread his way through the maze of coaches, carriages, and motor-cars that passed out of the metropolitan clubs in an endless procession between 6 and 8 o'clock. And Wednesday, when the great carnival was held at Ranelagh in support of the new polo-ground at Aldershot, will long remain a record day both in the annals of Ranelagh and the history of polo.

Much has been done to wipe off the arrears caused by the prolonged rain, and, as if the list of fixtures to be yet played was not sufficient to tax the energy of polo managers, Captain E. D. Miller this week inaugurated a new tournament at Roehampton, which comprises an enormous list of entries, and which, thanks to the fine weather, has been one of the greatest successes of the season. It is difficult, indeed, to say where this new and popular club intends to stop in its bid for popularity. There has been more polo, and polo of a better average, there than in any other club. Four grounds, weather permitting, have been in constant use, and a fifth will be opened next season. In addition, it has become the headquarters of croquet, which has made such studies in popular favour during the last couple of years. It has achieved in a couple of seasons a measure of success that other clubs have been glad to attain in a decade, and seems to be as much in royal favour as either Hurlingham or Ranelagh.

Beginning with Saturday, the principal event at Hurlingham was the final tie of the Champion Cup Tournament, in which Rugby, represented by Mr. Walter Jones, Mr. G. A. Miller, Captain E. D. Miller, and Mr. C. D. Miller (back), met and defeated the Old Oxonians consisting of Mr. Cecil Nickalls, Mr Morris Nickalls, Mr. P. W. Nickalls, and Mr. Edgar Brassey (back). It was a grand game, played by the finest polo players of the day, and worth travelling any distance to see. Rugby won it on combination. In galloping, hustling, and hard hitting there was little or nothing to choose between either side. The Old Oxonians' combination was very good; Rugby's combination was faultless. Therein lay Rugby's success by four goals to one.

There were three matches at Ranelagh and five at Roehampton, the best at Ranelagh being between the Royal Artillery and the 2nd Life Guards, while at Roehampton Lord Shrewsbury's team (including also Mr. H. Rich, Mr. F Balville, and Mr. U. O. Thynne) surprised many by beating by six goals to three a team of Old Cantabs consisting of Mr Walter McCreery, Mr F. M. Freake, Mr. W. S Buckmaster, and Captain Godfrey Heseltine (back).

At Hurlingham there was also a military display by the non-commissioned officers of the Household Cavalry, and at Ranelagh there was an excellent Horse Show, in which the Countess of Warwick's beautiful hack Badminton repeated his success at Richmond the week before and took first prize, while in the Jumping Competition Mr. J. C de Las Casas' Pretender, a faultless fencer, again beat Mr. St. L G. Stephens' Cockfight. A great many coaches drove down to Ranelagh after the Coaching Club meet in the Park, and crowds of fashionable people spent the afternoon at one or other of the clubs.

Interest in the Inter-Regimental Tournament grows apace as the date for the semi-finals and final approach. So far the Royal Horse Guards have proved their superiority amongst the regiments playing in London, but from all accounts there are some very serious rivals in the field. The Rifle Brigade, to judge from a recent performance, must be a very strong team. They beat the 18th Hussars easily, and the latter regiment gave an excellent account of themselves at Ranelagh on Wednesday. Can it be that the Rifle Brigade are about to establish a record in England as the Durham Light Infantry did in India?

It would be impossible in a short space to do justice to the great day at Ranelagh. It was christened "Aldershot Day," because the whole of the gate-money taken on that occasion is to be given to the Aldershot Polo Club towards the cost of the new polo-ground at Aldershot. In addition to a regimental polo tournament there were military sports by permission of the Commander-in-Chief, and music by the combined bands of the 5th Lancers 14th Hussars, 18th Hussars, and Royal Artillery. As early as 11 o'clock polo began on both grounds, and towards luncheon time people began to crowd the lawn, the numbers increasing all through the afternoon. The day was perfect, the music delightful, the play excellent, and the sports most interesting and enjoyable.

To briefly summarize the tournament, which is well worth recording, it is necessary to state that nine teams entered, namely, the Royal Horse Guards, Staff of the 1st Army Corps, 5th Lancers, 2nd Life Guards, 2nd Provisional Regiment of Hussars, 13th Hussars, Royal Artillery (Woolwich), Station Team (Aldershot), and 18th Hussars. As many of the players are well known in India, I append a description in a form by which the names of all players appear, as well as the results. It is sufficient to add that the Royal Horse Guards played only their second team, and that the match between the Royal Artillery and the 18th Hussars was the best in the tournament.

First Ties.—Royal Horse Guards (Mr. A. Rose, Captain Drage, Lord Castlereagh, and Captain Fitzgerald) beat Staff of 1st Army Corps (Captain W. Long, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Gough, Major S. L. Barry, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Godley) by 3 goals to 2; the 2nd Life Guards (Lord Montgomerie, Captain Hon. M. Bowes Lyon, Captain Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, and Mr. H. S. S. Ashton) beat the 2nd Provisional Regiment of Hussars (Mr. W. Gibbs, Major Hon. J. W. Brand, Captain H. Dibble, and Prince Alexander of Teck) by 2 goals to 1; the 18th Hussars (Mr. H. A Cape, Captain N. St V. Stewart, Captain J. L. Wood, and Captain J. H. Gosselin) beat the Aldershot Station Team (Captains A. W. B. Spencer, G. H. A. White, W. Gillman, and J. F Church) by 3 goals to 1; and the following had byes:—18th Hussars, 5th Lancers, and Royal Artillery (Woolwich).

Second Ties.—The Royal Artillery, Woolwich (Captain Powell, Major Courage, Captain Gosling, and Major Ferrar) beat the 18th Hussars (Messrs. W. Pepys, J. D. Lyons, E. F. Twist, and W. A. Kennard) by 8 goals to 0. The 5th Lancers scratched to the Royal Horse Guards, and the 18th Hussars and 2nd Life Guards had byes.

Semi-Finals.—Royal Horse Guards beat 2nd Life Guards by 4 goals to 1, and the 18th Hussars beat the Royal Art llery, Woolwich, by 3 goals to 1.

Final.—The 18th Hussars beat the Royal Horse Guards easily by 7 goals to 1.

LATE on the afternoon of June 29, in Glasgow, a stockbroker's messenger was sent to deposit 5,450l. at the Bank of Scotland. While transacting some cheque business he laid the package of notes in a bag on an adjoining table. When the messenger handed the notes to the bank teller it was found that all had gone except 350l. as two packages of slips of paper rolled in two one-pound notes had been substituted for the missing sum. The messenger, thinking that a practical joke had been played upon him, hastened back to his office, only to find that no such joke had been attempted. The police at present have no clue. The notes consisted of 46,100l. notes, 25,20l., and the remainder in 10l. and 5l. notes.

HOW TO SETTLE THE WEATHER QUESTION.

MR. HUGH CLEMENTS of Dulwich writes thus to the Press:—The problem of weather prediction has exercised the ingenuity of mankind from the earliest times, and according to official so-called expert opinion it is still unsolved if not insoluble.

I, however, do not take that view. I am absolutely convinced that the solution has been accomplished by your humble servant after 20 years of unremitting and arduous work which so far as actual systematic prediction terminated more than a year ago. I felt that having solved the problem I should discontinue my predictions and employ the time at my disposal in convincing my fellow-countrymen that I had done so. The work of preparing predictions is now too much for me for want of time. This work should be done at an office with an adequate staff.

The work of convincing the public that I have solved the problem of weather prediction is rather up-hill work, but with the assistance of the Press I think it may be accomplished.

During the last twenty years I have made numerous satisfactory weather forecasts. On the present occasion I can only refer to one made on the 17th July, 1897, and issued to the Press and lodged therein the British Museum for 153 consecutive days from 1st August to the 31st December, 1897. During January 1898 this prediction was compared with the Greenwich weather record and found correct.

Without mentioning others this prediction alone justifies me in asking the Press of London to take some joint action in putting my pretensions to the test.

I will agree to make a full prediction for each day of any month that my be selected, and if my predictions proved correct, as I believe they would be, no time ought afterwards to be lost in pulling my scientific methods of forelasting the weather into operation at home in India, our colonies, and in other civilised countries for the incalculable benefit of mankind at large.

I would, therefore, venture to suggest, as the question is of such vast and paramount importance, the editors of the "Times," "Advertiser," "Chronicle" "News," "Post," "Standard" and "Telegraph" should take immediate and joint action and request certain gentlemen such as Lord Kelvin, Mr. Christie, Prof. Darwin, or other competent person to form with them a committee to formulate the conditions under which the forecasts should be made and adjudicate upon the result.

CONCERT AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

BENEFIT TO MR. STERNBERG.

ALL who have heard Mr. Sternberg, the Russian pianist, will thoroughly sympathise with the effort to secure him a good benefit attendance at the Novelty Theatre last evening. There was a very gratifying assembly, though it would doubtless have been much more numerous but for the unfortunate state of the weather. Mr. Sternberg's contribution to the programme were "Nocturne" (L. Brassin), "Valse in B. Flat" (B. Godard), and "Capriccio Espagnol" (Moszkowski). All were rendered with that brilliant execution which has been associated with all the players' efforts in this city, and he was warmly applauded. Mrs. Otto Ernst was extremely successful with the songs "The Promise of Life" and "The Star of Bethlehem," and the other contributors to the programme were Mr. A. Smith who sang "I want to be a Lidy," Mr. Ben Defence who contributed "Courtship and Marriage," Mr. H. O. Coste, Mr. Cornwallis Smith, Mr. Thomas Ashford, and Mr. D. Livingstone. A very enjoyable feature of the evening's entertainment were the selections contributed by a band of mandolines from the North Stafford Regiment. Mr. Seymour Dove, in whose hands the arrangements were placed, accompanied the singers on the pianoforte.

THE MOOMBADEVI TEMPLE PROPERTIES.

THE SHRINE OF HANUMAN.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by Dwarkadas Dharumsey and others against Rallatbai and another, in which the plaintiffs prayed for a declaration that the shrine of Hanuman in the Moombadevi temple in Bombay is public charitable property vested in them as trustees; that they are entitled to possession thereof, to appoint a "punjari" to the shrine and to receive the income and profits thereof; that the defendants be ordered to deliver up possession of the shrine to the plaintiffs as trustees to account for the income and profits received by them and their testator Muishankar Mayashankar. Plaintiffs also asked for a declaration that the house, four shops, and godown described in the plaint are charitable property vested in the plaintiffs as trustees; that they be ordered to account for the rents income and profits; that the defendants be removed from their position of punjaris of the shrine of Hanuman etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. R. Hicks and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Khundarao, Shripad, and Laud, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs said they are the trustees of the temple of Moombadevi, of the five shrines therein, and of the premises appertaining thereto, appointed by a scheme in a High Court suit on the 20th September 1898. The shrine of Hanuman, one of the five shrines in the temple, was in possession of the "punjari" Muishankar Mayashankar, who was also in possession of a house, four shops, and a godown, portion of the premises belonging to the temple. Plaintiffs said that the shrine, shops, godown, etc., are vested in them as trustees and they are entitled to the possession thereof and to appoint the "poonjari." The defendants are the executors of the last will of Muishankar Mayashankar, who died subsequently to the suit referred to, and are in possession of the shrine shops, godown, etc., and are in receipt of the offerings made to the shrine of Hanuman. Defendants claimed that the house, shops, and godowns are the absolute property of themselves as executors, and they did not recognise the right of the plaintiffs as trustees, and were appropriating to their own use the offerings made to the shrine without accounting for the same to the plaintiffs.

The first defendant stated that neither she nor her testator were parties to the suit of 1888, and that the decree therein was not binding on her. She did not admit the history of the Moombadevi Temple in the plaint of the suit of 1888 to be correct, and said that the correct history of the premises, the subject matter of the plaint, was given in the written statement of Mayashunker Bhugwanbhat in the suit of 1874, to which she craved leave to refer. The defendant admitted that at the date of the decree in the suit of 1888, Muishunker Mayashunker was in possession of the shrine of Hanooman as "poonjari," but she altogether denied that he was in possession as "poonjari" of the house, four shops and godown mentioned in the plaint, or that the same belonged to the Moombadevi Temple, or were public charitable property, or were vested in the plaintiffs. The defendant on the contrary, claimed the house, four shops and godown as her absolute property, the same being built on land, which was given by Ramchandra Pandoseth as trustee and manager of the temple for the Hindu community, with the full assent and sanction of the community to one Dayaram, the ancestor of the defendant's testator in the year 1832. Dayaram and his descendants had ever since that date been in possession of the premises as their absolute property, and claimed to have an absolute title to the same, not only under the gift, but also by possession, and said that the claim of the plaintiffs, if any, was long since barred by limitation. The defendant said she was entitled to officiate as "poonjari" of the shrine, and was entitled to the offerings made before the shrine as reward for so officiating, and further stated that the plaintiffs had no power whatever to remove the defendant from the office of "poonjari" and had no right to ask for an account of the offerings. She submitted that the suit was "res judicata" by reason of the decree in the suit of 1874.

After the suit had proceeded to a certain stage the parties came to an agreement, and the court passed a decree to the following effect. Suit dismissed as to claim to shops, house, and godown. By consent decree for the plaintiffs for possession of the shrine upon certain terms agreed upon. Plaintiffs to pay costs of defendants of issues 1 to 5 as to shops, godown, etc. Each party to bear their own costs of the other issues.

LADY CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

THE STORY OF HER LIFE.

THE following interesting account of Lady Curzon by Sarah A. Tooley appears in the current issue of "The Woman at Home":—

When Lord Curzon was five years ago appointed Viceroy of India, an unusual amount of interest was excited in the part to be played by his beautiful wife. The situation was unique. Lady Curzon was an American woman reared in Republicanism and had had barely four years' experience of the monarchical institutions of our country. By an unexpected turn in the wheel of fortune she was called to share the Viceregal throne of a land where the attributes of royalty are vaunted with unprecedented splendour and a show of autocratic power (not known at the Court of St. James. To make the regal position more complete it also fell to Lady Curzon's lot to be Vicereine at India's first Coronation Durbar. Whether after these experiences Her Excellency retains any shreds of Republicanism we are unable to say, but she has demonstrated the power of adaptibility for which American women are noted. Her sweet, sympathetic nature has won the hearts of Indias teeming millions (and her grace and beauty must have caused the Princes and Rajahs to rejoice that the Viceroy's wife was not condemned to keep behind the purdah.

HER EARLY LIFE IN AMERICA.

Lady Curzon is the eldest daughter of Mr. Levi Z. Leiter who amassed a fortune as a partner in the dry goods firm of Marshall Field and Co., of Chicago and she traces her ancestry on the maternal side from John Carver the first Puritan Governor of Plymouth who held the post in 1621; and on her father's side from James Van Leiter of Amsterdam, a Dutch colonist who settled in Maryland in 1700. She was born into a wealthy home in the city of Chicago. There in that newest of new cities the first 13 years of her life were passed. Then her family removed to Washington where she attended for a time Madame Burr's celebrated school but a good deal of her education was conducted at home under governesses and masters. She was a clever girl quite and reserved in manner and even in her early teens had unlike the usual rollicking school girl a graceful carriage and dignity of manner and a sweet attractiveness which gave her considerable influence over her fellow-students.

Although the previous few years of her life had been passed in Washington, Mary Leiter was regarded as a Chicago girl and had to win her places among the belles of the gay city on the Potomac. Her father's wealth had less power to gain her an entrance into the exclusive circles of the old Washington families than into society in London, unless her own personality had passed the censorship. Miss Leiter made a real foe, and quickly dispersed any prejudice which may have been entertained against her as the daughter of a Chicago millionaire. She had beauty, grace, innate refinement, perfect manners, great cultivation, and quickly proved that she had also social genius. As the eldest daughter of family she enjoyed that freedom of action and position of importance in the home which is peculiar to the American girl. Young as she was she became queen of her father's house, planned the social functions with unerring taste and quickly established herself within the sacred pale of the best easter.

IN LONDON.

She had mingled a little in London society during passing visits, but it was not until the season of 1894 that she made her debut. That delightful man Mr. Bayard was then American ambassador to this country and he and his charming wife were old friends of Miss Leiters. Under their chaperonage she entered society in London her predilection being for the more cultured and artistic sets. Among the clever men who gravitated to the side of the new comer was Mr. George Nathaniel Curzon a rising politician. Under Secretary of State to Lord Salisbury and a noted author and traveller. It was a meeting of kindred spirits and Mr. Curzon like the hero of Mrs. Humphry Ward's Eleanor, was charmed to find that his works on the East were known to the beautiful American girl. She in her turn found the author more entertaining even than his books.

HER MARRIAGE.

Their marriage took place in Washington on 22nd April 1895, at St. John's one of the oldest churches in the city where six years before Mary Endicott, another Washington belle had been married to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. From the position which Miss Leiter had occupied in Washington, it can be readily understood that her marriage was an event of unusual interest. On the wedding day the streets adjacent to the Leiter mansion were blocked with spectators to catch a glimpse of the lovely bride, who looked pale collected and very graceful in her pearl white satin draped with old point lace which had trimmed the wedding gowns of her mother and grandmother. She set the very sensible fashion of not wearing gloves and obviated the necessity for that bit of feminene flutter which takes place around a bride when she has to be relieved of her bouquet while she draws off her glove preparatory to the placing of the ring on her finger. At the reception after the ceremony, the bride received the congratulations of her friends in a room which was a bower of cherry and apple blossom, and standing beneath her own portrait framed in forget-me-nots. The honeymoon was spent at Beauvoir the country house of Mr. and Mrs. John R McLean and during the week the bridge gave little dinners to introduce her husband to her friends amongst the Washington politicians and notabilities. Then the happy couple left for Old England and the heir of the Curzons brought his bride to the ancestral home of Kedleston, where she received a very hearty welcome.

TIGER SHOOTING WITH THE VICEROY.

More exciting still were Her Excellency's experiences when she accompanied the Viceroy on his famous tiger shooting expedition in the big game preserves of the Nizam of Hyderabad. She travelled through the jungle in a chair slung on poles and carried on the shoulders of natives. At other times she rode to the hunt with Lord Curzon mounted on an elephant. Though not a sportswoman like if she appears to have the instincts of one and seconded with her husband to the machan or shooting ledge fixed high on the branches of a tall tree and reached by a ladder to await the arrival of the game. When the tiger approaches the sportsman sights him from this vantage ground and fires. An alarming accident occurred during one shooting expedition when through the carelessness of a servant, a gun exploded. Happily the shot passed harmlessly in the neighbourhood of the machan in which Lord and Lady Curzon were seated.

A LEGAL GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the last issue of the "Government Gazette," Bombay, we find that Mr. Dhanjisha Dossabhai Cooper, B.A., LL.B., has been appointed, temporarily, to act as Second Class Sub-Judge at Broach, and I have little doubt that my professional brothers all over this Presidency must have been taken by surprise in learning it, because the Government in making this appointment has simply leapt over the rights of 3 years' LL.B's. and High Court pleaders at a bound. The last LL.B., who was appointed to act as Sub-Judge was of 1896, and this fortunate gentleman is of 1899. We all know very well that Government has a perfect right and absolute discretion to appoint whomsoever it pleases, but we do not expect that the Government should arbitrarily and without due regard to justice and to the rules framed by itself exercise its discretion to promote one at the expense of injuring too many. The power vested in Government to act in direct contravention of the very rules framed by it to be followed generally, is, as we understand, to be exercised only when political or state interests demand it or when public interests are likely to be affected by it; but certainly not to serve private ends. This undue preference on the part of the Government will certainly operate to the injustice of some one of my pleader-brother. The age of 30 years is a bar to a service in the judicial line; and a candidate who is now 29 years and 10 or 11 months old will suffer the great hardship of losing for ever the post of a Sub-Judge, a very important post now-a-days, looking to the keen professional competition, and for which he must have been eagerly straining his best for some years past. Is it justice on the part of the Government to make preferences under such circumstances? In one sense the Government has done an injury to all the senior candidates, because not only their turn will be postponed, but some will be actually debarred. Does the Government's sense of justice say that this is proper. Our appeal to the Government is that we expect better justice at its hands. In making new appointments in future the Government still again have to go back to 1893, and how will one justify this great jump? Preferences like this without assigning any cogent reason will have a tendency to shake confidence in the sense of British justice, and speaking of this particular instance it is a sore disappointment to me and my professional brothers.

Yours, &c.,

PLEADER, A CANDIDATE FOR SUB-JUDGESHIP.

Surat, July 19.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

AMERICAN OVERSEA TRADE.

LONDON, JULY 3.

THE discussion which has been provoked by Sir Alfred Jones on the cotton supply, gives special interest to "An International Survey of the Cotton Industry," by Mr. Elijah Helm, in the current number of "The Quarterly Journal of Economics," published in Boston for Harvard University. Mr. Helm quotes, in order to controvert, Mr. Carnegie's opinion that "the seat of manufacturing is now, and will continue to be more and more, simply a question where the requisite raw materials are found under suitable conditions." If this were the case, we in Lancashire might as well throw up the sponge, and any extension of cotton growing to the English colonies, though it might gratify us as subjects of the Empire, could hardly save us from extinction. But, as Mr. Helm points out, though capital and labour are more mobile than they were, so in an even greater degree is the raw material. "The cost of transport and marketing has been reduced to less than one-eighth of what it was," and it may be within the recollection of some of our readers that investigations recently undertaken by the "Manchester Guardian" into the conditions of the American industry indicated that the net advantages of mere proximity to the cotton fields were inconsiderable. There appears to be no advantage whatever to the New England spinner, and "the deliberate opinion of Lancashire manufacturers who within the last twelve months have visited the United States for the purpose of investigating the cotton industry is that they found no ground for despondency in the competition of the North. It is interesting to hear, too, on the rather vague authority of visitors to the States who have recently returned to England, that "the cotton manufacturers of the Northern States entertain no serious apprehensions with regard to the permanence, or at any rate the increase, of Southern competition." The southern competition with Lancashire has already become formidable in China, and in the production of staple goods for this market the Southern mills have at present two advantages, which may be relatively modified in the near future.

The remarkably low piece rates for weaving, which are not more than a third to a fourth of those paid in Lancashire or New England, cannot be long maintained if we admit in any reasonable degree Mr. Carnegie's essential principle of the mobility of labour. It is incredible, too, that a large amount of the work in the Southern mills can continue to be performed by children of from eight to ten years. The other advantage, hardly disputable, is in the employment of automatic looms, which are most widely used, against superficial probabilities, in the region of cheap labour. In this respect, too, the probabilities seem all in favour of developments in Lancashire which may cheapen production. Without any undue display of optimism, and even at a time of extreme depression, it may be possible to endorse Mr. Helm's conclusion that there is no evidence of the decay or decidence of the Lancashire industry. "It has the advantage of a highly favourable climate in Lancashire, a well-trained and industrious body of workpeople, directed by experienced management, and supported by an admirable commercial organisation which embraces every market in the world. Aided to these favourable factors, it has a fiscal system which enables it to obtain all the materials and accessories required in the industry at the lowest possible prices—lower, indeed, on the whole, than its competitors in other countries can command. . . . Free competition is its accustomed atmosphere and, in spite of hostile foreign Customs duties upon its productions, it still survives and grows." The general conclusion of Mr. Helm's article have, perhaps, only an indirect bearing on the question of the cotton supply. Everything points to the probability of a great ultimate extension of the cotton consuming markets and though the increase of mills in America is less rapid than it was, it would be foolish to expect any sudden check in the development of the industry. The area of the American cotton fields is, according to official calculations, this season nearly 4 per cent. greater than last season, and although, owing to the increasing scarcity and dearness of agricultural labour in the Southern States, no very large increase in the area permanently under cotton cultivation can be looked for without a permanent advance in the normal selling price of cotton, there is no reason to assume that the absolute limit of expansion has yet been reached. A correspondent remarks that the United States has almost illimitable resources of land for raw cotton, and be very properly adds that, as the world requires increased supplies, its production will be stimulated as labour becomes available. This question of the elasticity of the American crop is an interesting one, and some well-informed opinion suggests that on a basis of average values the limits of remunerative cotton growing under present conditions have been nearly reached.

The necessary preparation in clearing land involves laborious toil, which is unpopular with black labourers, who can generally find other work, and in the absence of any efficient machine for picking cotton the negroes can already cultivate more cotton than they can harvest. Equally important with the size of the crop is of course its quality. As another correspondent points out to-day, we are the fine spinners of the world, producing, on the average, counts twice as fine as the Continent, three times as fine as the United States, and much more than three times as fine as India, due allowance being made for the relatively greater productive efficiency of spindles in England. What we want, therefore, is not simply a larger cotton crop, but a larger supply of such cotton as we particularly need. Supply, however, will naturally gravitate towards the strongest demand, and until as we are involved in a fiscal policy which necessitates reprisals there is not much chance of an American duty on exported cotton that might be disastrous to the planting industry as well as to ourselves. For many years we must inevitably draw our main supply of cotton from America and it is impossible for the American planter to exist without us. That the supply should be supplemented from other sources is in the highest degree desirable, and even necessary, though there seems to be some evidence that the world's market have at present a plethora of cotton goods. The desperate appeal of Sir Alfred Jones may do some good if it promotes an intelligent interest in the proceedings of the British Cotton Growing Association. The average Lancashire spinner or merchant who is urged with his fellows "to put a million of money down at once and avert what may be one of the greatest national misfortunes" knows that the Association is now conducting experiments which can only develop practically in the formation of firms or companies for commercial cotton growing. If these experiments are now hampered for the want of funds, it is incredible that the wealth of Lancashire cannot contribute sufficient to make them reasonably exhaustive and prolonged. The question prompted by Sir Alfred Jones's letter is something of this kind:—Have the proceedings of the British Cotton Growing Association gone beyond the initial stage, and is it now proposed to form a company or companies that may offer inducements to investors who in consideration of the interests involved are prepared to take a speculative risk? Probably the question is premature, and it may be necessary to send the hat round again before calling for the million of money. In either case it may be hoped that the response will be free and copious.

The question of re-embarking in the cultivation of cotton is receiving serious consideration in British Guiana. The country (a Press Association Special Service message from Georgetown says) is admirably adapted for cotton growing; indeed, formerly there were 400 cotton estates, which exported 10,00,000lb of cotton annually. The fall in prices about the middle of last century, labour difficulties, and the preference shown by English manufacturers for the slave-grown produce of the Southern States of America and Brazil resulted in ruining the industry in Guiana, every cotton plantation going out of

cultivation. Reporting upon the present movement the correspondent continues :—"The agitation now existing among manufacturers at home in favour of colonial grown cotton has once more directed attention to the possibilities of the West Indies and British Guiana. A Cotton-growers' Association has been started in Berbice to encourage the peasantry to take up the industry and Dr. Morris, the Commissioner of the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies, is giving the enterprise the weight of his support. In an address to planters and others the Commissioner declared that cotton-growing was not likely to offer the prospect of greater gain or more continued employment than sugar if the prices of the latter are moderately good. If sugar were to obtain what might be called reasonable prices, then, it would be better to put canes in the best lands while cotton could be planted in the lands less suitable to cane. There was no doubt whatever that cotton when carried on under favourable circumstances was a perfectly stable industry. The prosperity of the industry in Texas would justify those interested in this colony in carrying on experiments to judge whether cotton cultivation under present circumstances was suitable. If it did prove suitable, then the industry would gradually grow as people became satisfied with the prospect of it, and cotton might become a subsidiary industry. Dr. Morris does not think that cultivation ought to be confined entirely to peasant proprietors. What he would like to see are experiments conducted on estates under the supervision of the Board of Agriculture. These, of course, would result in trustworthy data, which would justify planters looking into the matter and trying cultivation on perhaps a moderately large scale. If during next season experiments were undertaken, next year they would be able to speak with some confidence of its prospects in British Guiana. It may be mentioned that the Board of Agriculture have imported a quantity of Egyptian seed for cultivation, and several planters have laid out land in experimental plots. The principal drawback to the adoption of cotton cultivation on a large scale is the scarcity of trustworthy labour, but this will not prevent peasant proprietors and planters favourably situated so far as labour is concerned from giving it a fair trial. There is great lack of employment for women of the peasant class and growing country lads, and cotton-growing would prove a godsend to such people.

KITCHENER OF SIMLA.

A LADY Correspondent writes to the Pioneer :—On a spur of the famous hill 'Jakko" and overshadowed by the same but open northward to a view of mountain ranges which takes in the Mashobra peaks and suggests infinite distances beyond, lies a rambling old house called "Snowdon". You may know it on the way from 'round Jakko", but a high stone wall shuts out the view until coming to an open gate-way a vista reveals the house and grounds, and a flagstaff which marks it as the residence of the Commander-in-Chief. The gate-way itself has a military appearance, for at the base of each iron pillar surmounted by lamps, a sentry in dark-red tunic and two Gurkha soldiers pace up and down shouldering rifles.

This old place is fraught with many historical associations, for it has been the summer residence of the Commanders-in-Chief in India for years. The names of Roberts, Lockhart and White are associated with it. It is said that when Lord Kitchener first visited "Snowdon" last winter on a short visit to Simla he pronounced it a bore and spoke freely of the many changes which he proposed to carry out. That he has altered much is apparent to the most casual observer for the old place has assumed an appearance (particularly inside) which makes it something different from all other places and from what it was before.

Rumours were rife early in the season that the new Commander-in-Chief would make substantial alterations. Traditions concerning the domestic habits of the Hero of Khartoum were vague, but Simla hoped and rapidly filled up. For a time nothing happened. "Snowdon" was, so it appears, preparing, and when the first cards of invitation with a coronet and the letters K and a coronet, were circulated in Simla, they were received with flutters. Being the recipient of such a card, I placed it on the mantel-piece where it could not be overlooked—and waited the event with interest. Having no personal acquaintance with the great man, I hoped that the dinner party would be small and the opportunity great, but on the evening designated, as I entered the iron gate, and the Burmese gong struck the hour of eight, a stream of rickshaws flew past. The dinner was to be small, but no matter. Lord Kitchener was standing in the centre of his drawing room, and as an A.D.C. preceded the guests thither to introduce them, he stepped forward and shook hands with a quiet easy indifference, which was in itself distinguished. He greeted each guest in a kindly manner, with no effusive cordiality but with a certain matter-of-fact directness that had the effect somehow of making one feel at home.

After leaving the dinner table we passed into a square hall from which a winding staircase led upwards to a railed landing. This is one of the new changes at "Snowdon." Some lingered here, instead of returning to the drawing room, for the sofas and chairs looked inviting, and in the hall there was much to interest. The colour of floor was dark, between the wood-work of the striding staircase and the walls, there was little contrast. The paper was brown with faint tracings of gold and the walls were covered with various quaint and curious old-fashioned arms, battle axes and spears highly polished knives, arrows etc., of great variety, arranged with fine effect. From the ceiling hung a number of Darvish and other flags, but even here flowers, (symbols of life) mingled with the emblems of death. And in a copper cauldron of ancient design tall ferns were growing, and a large blue Mukan vase held a mass of pink hydrangias. Here, too, a pretty writing table, filled a little space, with the Pioneer lying carelessly upon it. Presently my dinner neighbour entered the hall and gazing about (his face suffused with satisfaction) our eyes met—This too, said he, "is on the square."

While all the guests disposed themselves in various delightful nooks and listened to strains of sweet music, Lord Kitchener himself passed behind a heavy curtain and disappeared. The ladies lingered—the young ones sighed—but all to no purpose; he was seen no more. When the musical clock, which seemed different from any other, struck the hour of 11, Major Markham evidently Lord Kitchener's right-hand man, saw the guests off, and played the speeding host with great success. Even Lord Kitchener's sudden disappearance had seemed somehow disinguished.

And now the talk of Simla is of the Ball given at "Snowdon" on Thursday last. Six or seven hundred people were present including the Viceroy and Lady Curzon. Our host received everyone shaking hands with each until the arrival of Their Excellencies when he helped to make up the first set and danced with Lady Curzon. The ball-room at Snowdon has always been a special feature of the place. It has a dais and a gallery for the musicians and a promenade and the floor is of good size: this has been entirely re-decorated and with great success. The ball went with a swing and a go that is quite unusual in Simla. Kitchener has an excellent Staff all first class men and perhaps the public know better than any great man himself how much this has to do with popularity. All the Staff like him too—there is nothing half-hearted in their attitude to their Chief. The arrangements outside the dancing hall were special, a shamiana enlarged the space about the ball-room and the lawn was covered with carpets and chairs, for the moonlight was brilliant, and the place was lighted as well with a bewildering array of Chinese lanterns, hung in the trees, said to India, for I believe in no other country is it done to the same extent. But it brightens up this dull land wonderfully, and those who help to do this are public benefactors. Some of us take the high road and some of us take the low, and although in the end we come out even—I mean at the same little door when all's is done, yet there are intermediate stations in between and anyone can see that Lord Kitchener is taking the high road to success and popularity in Simla.

Six thousand men of the United States Express Company have volunteered to permit the removal of skin from their arms to save the life of Mr. Wilson Frederichs, the assistant-general superintendent of the company, who was badly scalded in a railway accident. Twelve men have already been operated upon.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is pleasant to use, and whitens, and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Baltmore, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and trade mark instead of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SHAN FOLKLORE.

THE KING'S DREAM.

THE palace which all day long and late into the night had resounded with the noise of revelry was now wrapped in slumber, as was the city without, and no sound disturbed the silence of the night except the occasional bark of a dog or the cry of a watchman on the palace walls as hour by hour he sleepily noted the passing of the night. It was the eve of the King's nuptials with the beautiful Princess from a far province in China, with whom an alliance had been arranged by the elders of the two States. The Princess escorted by a long train of troops and attendants had arrived only the day before and had been received with rejoicings by the people of the King's city and by him with great joy for he had waited through a long betrothal. The banquet at which the Princess and her nobles had been entertained had lasted until after midnight and then wearied out with the excitement and the fatigues of her lately concluded journey she had sought her state apartments and the King too, in happy anticipation of the ceremony of the following day, had sought his couch, and for some hours slept undisturbed. About an hour before day-break, however, the King's sleep was disturbed. It seemed to him that he was still asleep and powerless to move but at the same time his chamber was illumined by a soft clear light and he could distinguish clearly every object therein. As he lay thus helpless he seemed to see the wall opposite to his couch melt away, and from the dim vista wherein the star-lit sky was apparent, a distant flash of light appeared. This increased in size and like a meteor approached from the northwards and ever nearing at last was seen by him to be a chariot of fire swooping down towards him from the northward heaven. The chariot descended and from it a figure stepped out and came towards him close even to his couch and then the walls of his palace seemed to close in again and the room was as before while the figure remained standing a few yards from where the King lay. The figure was that of a man of noble and even royal aspect, but in his countenance was something dark and forbiding, and great fear overtook the King as he looked upon him. The vision addressed him in the following words: "O King, I wish to do you no harm and you have no cause to fear, provided you obey my mandate. You have wood the Princess of the north and she is even now sleeping in this palace, and to-morrow you hope to wed her and make her your own. Have a care, however, for she can never be yours, for I have chosen her for my own bride, but until the appointed time I have no power over her, and when that time comes I will not fail to claim her. Be warned then, send her back to her own country, for otherwise I will bring terrific disasters on you, on her, and on your race and kingdom. And that you may know this to be no dream but a true vision, I show to you now my true shape and I leave a sign behind me by which you may be sure I really exist." Saying this the aspect of the demon changed and from a handsome man he gradually assumed the terrifying form of a monstrous Beloo with fire proceeding from his eyes and mouth, and with his hands that seemed to be of glowing metal seized a marble pillar of the chamber and held it until the solid stone was scorched, and the impress of his two hands was clearly left thereon. Then resuming his former shape, with one warning glance he passed again through the opening in the wall as his chariot bore him away swiftly towards the north.

The King, overcome at this terrifying apparition swooned away, and regained his senses only some hours later. He pondered over his late vision and thought it must be a dream of the night's creation only. But on admitting the light to his chamber to his horror, he saw on the marble pillar the imprint of the demon's hands and knew it to have been no dream but a reality.

"Fear not, O Princess for I wish you no harm. But I have long loved you and desired you for my own, but not till now was it permitted to me to come to you. You are in name only the consort of the King of this land. Grant me your love and I will bear you away to my own kingdom of the sun there to reign with me more glorious than any earthly queen. If you come not now willingly you will have perforce to come ere long." The Princess was terrified but at length to speech come to her and she said: "O demon who art thou? Leave me in peace. Never will I willingly give myself to any but my rightful lord and lover whom I have wedded." At these words the demon's countenance became dark as night, and he advanced threateningly and said: "So be it now but mark well this, Should you disobey my command your fate and his will be sealed and not only yours, but the nation and land of your adoption will be desolated with famine, pestilence and misfortune." Thus saying he assumed a terrifying shape and disappeared, and the Queen terror-stricken swooned away.

When morning came the King came early to his bride's chamber determined to resolve for her the reason for his apparent neglect. He found her ill and distracted with fear, and sought to comfort her but she described to him the occurrences of the night and then he knew that indeed an evil fate had befallen them, and that the same vision that had appeared to him had come to terrify his bride. They deplored together their unhappy destiny and yet both were firm in their resolve to sacrifice themselves rather than bring the threatened misfortunes on their innocent people by disobeying the demon's commands.

When over a year had passed and no heir to the throne had been born the elders of the State were troubled for the succession and consulted together concerning it. Finally they decided to despatch an embassy to the Princess' father in his kingdom in the far north of China to inform him of the fact, and to beg his advice in the matter. This then they did without the knowledge of their ruler, and after a long journey the envoys reached the northern court, and disclosed their views to the King, the father of the Princess. Now this King was a great magician, and on hearing this intelligence, he consulted the stars, and by his art discovered that a powerful spirit had long coveted his daughter. He knew what had taken place, and determined to avert the failure of the line. At once he set out with the envoys and after some months of travelling arrived with but a small following, greatly to the astonishment of his daughter, the Princess, and of her husband. For some days he watched them and then certain of their great love for each other he was assured that the case was as he had surmised. He taxed them with the fact and they confessed to him as to the Beeloo's wish. The fear of the Princess promised that if they would obey him, he would find a way of release from the power of the demon.

The King, in the presence of the elders of the State, but without the knowledge of the people at large abdicated the throne in favour of his father-in-law, who assumed the reins of Government. Then giving out that they were stricken with sickness the young couple departed and took up their residence in a cave in the mountains sacred to a powerful Nat and remained there under the protection of this Nat who through friendship with the King of China and influenced by the magic power of the latter promised that he would keep them safe. The malignant demon was consumed with anger and determined to destroy the royal couple and all their people. With this intent he descended by night to the palace as before and in his most terrible shape presented himself in the King's sleeping chamber, thinking there to find the guilty couple. But not so, for instead of them on the couch lay the grey-haired King of China who unappalled by the vision of the demon demanded his business there. The Beeloo quickly recognised that this was no ordinary mortal but threateningly he said: "I seek the King and Queen of this land that I may destroy them and all their race." The King of China replied "O malignant one, great is your power and your fate but a more powerful than you has taken them under his protection. Have a care then and depart as you came and never more oppress them, lest vengeance fall on you." The Beloo foamed with rage and seizing the pillars of the chamber he would have destroyed the building in his wrath, but the spell now fell on him, and he could neither destroy the palace nor even release himself from the pillar of marble he had sized. He acknowledged the superior might of the King and besought his clemency but the King remained obdurate and said: "O demon, should I release you, you would depart to your kingdom and there weave spells against this nation and its rulers. Therefore I will bind you fast and for a thousand years you will be imprisoned in a caravan in the earth's centre that is my decree. Saying this the King struck the ground which opened and swallowed up the Beloo and no sign of him remained.

News was then sent swiftly to the royal couple in their mountain home and soon they returned and heard the glad intelligence that their journey was no longer to be feared. Not long afterwards a child was born a boy of the fairest except that on his back was a dark figure of a hand similar to the mark of the Beeloo's hand on the pillar of the palace. But he grew up in health and beauty and the succession of the throne was assured. In remembrance of the circumstances of his birth his male descendants of the Royal line have each of them upon his back a picture of the Beeloo's hand tattooed soon after birth and this custom is followed up to the present day.—Rangoon Gazettee.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, For Coughs,
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, Colds,
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, Bronchitis,
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, Asthma,
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, Influenza.

Safe and Reliable.—Relieves Instantly.
Trade Mark.—Lion, Net and Mouse.

Established 1824. Sold by Chemists and Storekeepers, but Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

MEETING OF BOMBAY SPORTSMEN.

For some reason or another there appear to be a great many regular followers of the Bombay Hunt at home just now, and the opportunity was therefore taken of carrying out an oft-mooted suggestion, namely, of holding a dinner in England during the summer months. Of course, old members, who had retired from life in India, were present and doubtless the re-union in the homeland was a really delightful one. The dinner in question was held in the middle of last month at a well-known London Cafe, and the guest of the evening was Mr G K Remington a veteran member of the Hunt who once very ably filled the position of M F H. Through the energies of Mr P B Savile, who undertook the necessary secretarial arrangements, there was an excellent muster, presided over by Mr J Graham. Altogether there were thirty-two past and present sportsmen present, including Messrs F O Macrae Penny Benn G L Symons C H Burder Howard Warden Colonel Bull I M S R W Harter L Penny W P Koe R N J C G Bowen R E Owen M Dyer Colonel Dimmock Captain Rundle R E Donald Graham J Byrie F Wallace P Thesiger F W Shaw A V Courage C H B Forbes Fred Graham A King L Scott Elliot C Webster R L W Forrest C A W Cameron and C J Graham. The toast of The Master was most enthusiastically drunk while naturally the gathering of such genial souls was made the occasion of much conviviality in the form of speech and song. While Governor of Bombay Lord Harris was a regular follower of the Bombay Hounds and it was very appropriate therefore that he should have sent a letter regretting inability to be present and sending his best regards to his old comrades of the hunting field. He added that there was no reminiscence of his time in Bombay that he valued more than the time he spent with them and no sports that he could look back to during his life which he enjoyed more.—"Asim."

THE SCIENCE TEACHING SCHEME.

AN EMPIRE MOVEMENT.

THE magnitude of the science teaching scheme has only been partially disclosed by the announcement of Lord Rosebery. It is Empire-wide in its scope. We are in a position to state that the proposals which we have referred to on several occasions to co-ordinate University teaching throughout the Empire and to establish a permanent Imperial Council are in no way antagonistic to the schemes just announced; on the contrary, they are part of one general movement. Mr. Haldane and Sir A. Rucker it may be mentioned, are associated with all the three schemes—the Science School, the Bessemer Memorial, and the co-ordination of Empire University teaching. The conference in connection with the latter movement will take place as arranged on the 9th prox. Mr. Bryce will take the chair at the opening session, and at the dinner on the 10th, Mr. Balfour is to take the chair. Delegates, from all parts of the United Kingdom and the Colonies will be present. They will include such well-known men as Lord Kelvin, Lord Strathcona, Lord Haliburton, Sir Henry Roscoe, Professor Sir William Ramsay, Sir Edward Buck, Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., one of the chief organisers, Mr. Haldane, and the Hon. Clifford Sifton. The following list of Universities which will be represented shows how far-reaching is the movement:—

United Kingdom.—Oxford, Cambridge, London, Aberdeen, St. Andrews, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin (Trinity College), Royal University, Queen's College (Belfast), Queen's College (Cork), Birmingham, Durham, Victoria, and Wales.

Canada.—McGill, Toronto, Victoria (Toronto), Dalhousie College, Halifax, Trinity (Toronto), Ottawa, Bishop's College, McMaster (Toronto) King's College, Windsor (N.S.), Manitoba, Acadia Laval, Queen's, New Brunswick, and Western.

Australasia.—Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, New Zealand,

South Africa.—Cape of Good Hope.

Nearly a million sterling, we understand, will be required for the whole plan. Lord Rosebery has mentioned £200,000, but this amount referred only to the cost of the buildings which are to be erected on a site of four acres at South Kensington given free of charge by the entire approval of the Government. It is estimated that another £300,000 will be needed to provide and equip laboratories and to endow chairs. The scheme, therefore, to which Lord Rosebery confined himself in his letter will require £200,000. That sum will be irrespective of the general working expenses, which have been estimated at £30,000, and which the London County Council had been asked to provide. There will be no necessity, we believe, to appeal to the public generally for any part of the £200,000. Practically the whole of it has been promised by patriotic firms, two firms alone subscribing nearly one-half. The financial position is otherwise as regards the Bessemer memorial. As far as can be judged at the present time this part of the scheme will require a fund of about £300,000. A part only of it has been promised. It is fully expected, however, that after the publicity given to the matter at Monday's meeting at the Mansion House captains of industry and others will come forward liberally and guarantee the money for each worthy object. The promoters have little doubt as to the fund being forthcoming.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 21.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYERJEE,
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

617.00—Bhalshanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and N Co Ld vs Lakhamshanker Doyshanker and another—K B Mehta and Pestonjee R and K Part heard.

123.03—Bhalshanker K and G—Bai Jaskorebai widow vs Jethabhai Kapurchand and another—Mulla and M Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

753.02—Little and Co—Esmailji Ebramji and others vs S Kassoridin and others—D D Romer—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

9.02—Smetham B and N—John F Fernandes and others vs Bruno F Nunes—K B Mehta. Part heard.

Long Causes.

737.02—Crawford B and Co—Luis Alexander Wallas and another vs Goolum Hoosein Ruttonsey Nanji Ardeshir H D and Co.

781.02—Crawford B and C—Luis Alexander Wallas and another vs Bai Mantbai and another—Ardeshir H D and Co.

140.03—Payne and Co—Samji Dana vs Mulji Naran and others

303-11505 01—Crawford D and Co—Gidhur Shamjee and another vs Trikamdas Lalbhoy and another—Thir H D and Co.

52-03—Wadia and G—Jivaji Dinsha Ghandy vs Bomanji Ardaser Wadia—Payne and Co.

757.02—Tankarda and Co—The Advocate General vs Khan Nat who through friendship with the King of China and influenced by the magic power of the latter promised that he would keep them safe. The malignant demon was consumed with anger and determined to destroy the royal couple and all their people. With this intent he descended by night to the palace as before and in his most terrible shape presented himself in the King's sleeping chamber, thinking there to find the guilty couple. But not so, for instead of them on the couch lay the grey-haired King of China who unappalled by the vision of the demon demanded his business there. The Beeloo quickly recognised that this was no ordinary mortal but threateningly he said: "I seek the King and Queen of this land that I may destroy them and all their race." The King of China replied "O malignant one, great is your power and your fate but a more powerful than you has taken them under his protection. Have a care then and depart as you came and never more oppress them, lest vengeance fall on you." The Beloo foamed with rage and seizing the pillars of the chamber he would have destroyed the building in his wrath, but the spell now fell on him, and he could neither destroy the palace nor even release himself from the pillar of marble he had sized. He acknowledged the superior might of the King and besought his clemency but the King remained obdurate and said: "O demon, should I release you, you would depart to your kingdom and there weave spells against this nation and its rulers. Therefore I will bind you fast and for a thousand years you will be imprisoned in a caravan in the earth's centre that is my decree. Saying this the King struck the ground which opened and swallowed up the Beloo and no sign of him remained.

2.02—Tyabji D and Co—Jairamdas Gunesdhas vs Zamonlal Kishorilal—Malvi H and M.

141.3—Mathoowjee and M—Hurgovandas Khoosalbhoy vs Abdool Rajak bin Goolamalli beg—Tyabji D and Co.

145.03—Tyabji D and Co—Gordhan Ramjivandas vs Mahipatrao Keshawrao Achharia and others—Malvi H and M.

152.03—Madhowjee and V—Jairam Liljee vs Virbai widow—Payne and Co.

164.03—Nanu and H—Dady Rostomjee Dady vs Madhuram Mathoordas—Tyabji D and Co.

168.03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nowrosji Jehangir Hormasji vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormasji—Pestonji and E.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Monday.—The depression in Orissa yesterday has advanced in a north westerly direction into Chota Nagpur and has partly filled up. Barometer has risen slightly to briskly in the Peninsula and briskly to rapidly in Upper India. Rain has increased slightly in North east India, and moderately heavy rain has fallen in the west of the United Provinces, Central India and Rajputana and showers in Punjab and Gujarat. Light to moderate rain is reported from Burma and the Central Provinces and light rain on the West Coast and the Deccan. Jodhpur, Mussoorie and Cherrapoonjee have received 4 inches, Moulmein, Banikhet and Dwarka 3; Debra Dun, Chakrata, Mount Abu, Jaipur, Sutna, Raipur, and Ranchi 2; Cawnpore, Agra, Meerut, Delhi Khashab, Montgomery, Mooltar, Ajmer, Nowgong, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Sambalpur, Rajkot, and Bhuj 1. Light to moderate rain is probable during the day in North east India, more especially in the part of the depression in Bihar. Showers are probable in the United Provinces, the Central India Plateau, Punjab, Gujrat, Central Provinces and the Deccan. Rain on the West Coast is likely to continue comparatively light during the next 24 hours while fairly general rain will be falling in the interior.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer, Vadala, Captain M. G. Williams, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via Coast ports, reports having experienced very heavy monsoon from Cochin.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 20th JULY.

Amritsar.—Looks like rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Hissar.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Mooltan.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Rain general over district. Cotton prospects much improved. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Cawnpore.—Bright no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Amraoti.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. All Crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Broach.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Looks like rain. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing, but want fine weather. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Looks like rain.

Wadhwan.—Showery. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton sowing begun. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dholera.—Continues cloudy.

Bhaunagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants want fine weather. All crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle.

Hubli.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Continues cloudy. Showery.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress,

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.	Esplanade, In. Cts.	Fort, In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered.....	43 51	40 47	39 83	42 93
Monday, 20th July	1 76	0 97	1 56	1 42
Total.....	45 27	41 44	41 44	44 40
Total fall to July 20, 1902...	17 77	24 43	21 24	22 92
Total fall to July 20, 1901...	53 71	45 58	48 66	42 59

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 20th July	0	90

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 20TH JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Actual during 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·463	Calm.	7	100·3	81·7	39	...	6·0	— 0·13
Jask	29·412	SE	2	91·3	80·6	73	...	0·03	— 0·37
Muscat	29·412	SSW	13	9·78	83·3	68	...	0·00	— 0·01
Aden	29·600	SSW	13	9·78	83·3	68	...	0·00	— 0·01
Lahore.....	29·541	ENE	5	99·9	79·	53	0·07	2·15	— 5·68
Sirsa.....	29·571	SSE	5	96·3	79·1	52	...	2·50	— 1·97
Delhi	29·547	SE	5	95·5	77·5	59	1·17	2·43	— 7·15
Agra.....	29·545	SW	5	94·5	78·4	93	1·11	3·38	— 6·74
Cawnpore ..	29·547	E	8	90·3	79·1	91	1·31	3·70	— 7·10
Allahabad ..	29·519	E	8	92·6	81·6	81	...	5·20	— 16·21
Jhansi	29·534	E	8	93·2	77·6	71	0·31	4·03	— 4·77
Jacobabad ..	29·479	NNE	5	109·3	85·2	66	...	1·01	+ 0·10
Karachi	29·420	WSW	14	91·4	84·7	86	...	3·76	+ 0·61
Jeypore	29·461	NNE	2	84·2	75·1	93	1·56	4·30	— 4·05
Ajmere	29·500	W	4	93·1	76·5	91	0·75	3·67	— 3·97
Deesa	29·527	WSW	15	83·5	73·1	93	0·31	5·69	— 2·90
Ahmedabad.	29·553	SW	6	90·2	74·1	90	0·0	3·2	— 11·54
Bhuj	29·572	W	15	88·6	77·6	93	0·0	7·8	— 4·07
Jamnagar ..	29·524	SSW	23	89·0	78·2	96	1·92	7·50	— 2·31
Dwarka	29·531	WSW	28	85·4	79·	89	3·3	17·76	...
Rajkot.....	29·569	NW	20	91·9	75·1	100	1·18	3·20	— 10·53
Bhavnagar..	29·551	SW	9	92·1	...	91	0·10	3·74	— 3·74
Veraval	29·585	W	31	84·0	80·	90	0·13	9·85	+ 1·04
Neemuch	29·489	W	17	97·0	75·7	92	...	6·21	— 4·13
Indore	29·597	WNW	10	94·3	73·6	86	0·10	10·45	— 1·64
Saugor.....	29·558	W	4	89·4	72·2	92	0·31	7·93	— 5·57
Jubbulpore..	29·554	NNW	4	86·4	75·1	95	1·46	12·89	— 9·17
Hoshangabad.....	29·596	SW	6	92·1	77·2	91	0·3	2·25	— 14·37
Khandwa	29·612	W	5	93·2	75·6	87	...	5·26	— 6·07
Raipur.....	29·531	SW	13	87·3	74·5	92	2·29	12·42	— 4·11
Nagpur	29·619	WNW	7	83·3	73·6	88	0·36	11·22	— 4·11
Amraoti	29·544	WSW	15	89·1	73·0	93	0·75	10·6	— 2·94
Akola	29·558	Calm	7	89·0	73·8	93	0·31	9·42	— 3·05
Surat	29·59	SSW	13	87·5	78·	93	0·09	8·57	— 13·78
Malegaon ..	29·617	WNW	13	85·4	74·1	77	0·0	7·8	— 0·9
Bombay	29·672	WSW	18	88·2	77·4	91	0·91	35·49	— 3·63
Poona	29·702	W	15	79·8	72·1	94	0·91	7·73	— 1·33
Ahmednagar	29·684	W	13	79·3	70·4	87	0·1	4·28	+ 9·19
Aurangabad	29·671	W	16	78·4	69·2	94	0·22	7·37	...
Sholapur....	29·718	W	12	79·3	71·5	89	0·21	12·14	+ 5·00
Ratnagiri	29·734	Calm	12	83·3	76·5	89	0·26	55·96	+ 1·15
Bijapur	29·733	WSW	12	84·3	70·3	91	0·0	9·20	+ 4·31
Belgaum.....	29·772	WSW	28	76·2	67·8	94	0·25	7·7	+ 0·43
Marmugoa....	29·714	NW	13	85·0	76·	85	0·2	56·08	+ 11·16
Karwar	29·734	S	4	84·2	82·4	84	0·08	74·08	+ 11·42
Mangalore..	29·801	NW	4	86·9	76·9	86	0·06	33·51	+ 2·19
Calicut.....	29·815	Calm	6	86·2	75·2	86	0·04	56·6	+ 2·41
Cochin	29·817	NE	F	85·2	75·6	82	0·10	51·38	+ 8·31
Bangalore ..	29·825	WSW	15	81·7	64·8	73	...	4·87	— 0·75
Secunderabad.....	29·716	W	16	75·6	68·5	87	0·21	5·69	— 3·83
Masulipatam	29·700	WNW	13	82·5	76·1	82	0·05	16·77	+ 7·15
Bellary	29·746	WSW	12	87·0	74·2	75	0·01	5·42	+ 2·68
Cuddapah ..	29·744	W	G	93·2	72·7	78	0·52	10·27	— 4·52
Madras	29·742	W	6	89·6	76·0	71	0·04	3·16	— 1·60
Coimbatore	29·813	W	9	85·9	72·6	82	...	2·85	— 0·42
Trichinopoly	29·801	W	10	95·0	77·1	67	...	1·93	— 0·30
Negapatam ..	29·770	W	17	92·2	79·4	73	...	2·03	— 0·66
Colombo.....	29·857	WSW	6	89·0	75·0	85	...	0·12	— 2·59

In column "Wind Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J G H =0·28 (31·16) G T H =0·40 (32·98); S t G H =0·43 (31·3) C P = 0·41 (33·98)

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in the Punjab and at Agra, Jaipur, Ajmeer, Bijaptur, Belgaum Secundrabad and Masulipatam and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. Barometer is now in slight excess of normal over the whole country.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab and at Cawnpore, Jaipur and Cochin, and south westly or north-westly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat and at Belgaum.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is from 7° to 11° in defect at Delhi, Jaipur and Deesa and 7° in excess at Hoshangabad. The minimum is 5° in defect at Delhi. The maximum varied from 109° at Jacobabad to 75° at Belgaum and the minimum from 90° at Lahore to 68° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast all over the country. Humidity changes are very irregular.

Rain has fallen over a large area, the chief amounts being 3·31" at Dwarka, 2·29" at Raipur and between one and two inches at Agra, Jhansi, Cawnpore, Delhi, Jaipur, Jubbulpore, Jamnagar, and Rajkot.

Weather is about normal along the West Coast. Up to date the total rainfall has been somewhat in excess to the south of the latitude of Bombay and in defect to the north thereof. The chief defect is in the Central and United Provinces and at Rajkot and Ahmedabad.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

CAUSE OF THE WOOLWICH EXPLOSION.

LABORATORY SUPERINTENDENT'S THEORY.

At the resumed inquest on the sixteen victims of the Woolwich Arsenal explosion the question of formers being wrenched out of the lyddite shells by the workmen was raised. A labourer named Frederick Smith denied that he saw a former wrenched out of a shell on the morning of the explosion, but he had seen men do so a week before the explosion. None of those men were among the killed or injured. It was a common practice to wrench formers out of shells.

Major Barlow, superintendent of the labratory at the Arsenal, said lyddite could be only exploded with difficulty. The shells, however, were washed out with soda, and possibly the picric acid formed picrate of soda, which was highly explosive, and this might have ignited with the friction caused by the removal of a former. He did not think it necessary to look further for the cause of the accident.

Major Barlow, continuing, said he had filled 432,000 shells, and never before had the semblance of an accident. The lyddite department was the safest under his charge provided the men regarded their instructions.

WAS A HOMICIDAL MANIAC ABOUT.

Questioned as to the cause of the accident, Major Barlow admitted it was possible that a homicidal maniac was about. He had known the most horrible things done by these men, such as putting stones in the explosive. It had been suggested that the men in the filling department

WHAT SHOULD WE DO WITH OUR NATIVE STATES?—III.

(By Sirdar Partab Singh of Kapurthalla.)

THE misrule in Native States of India is not a question of recent birth. I have shown in the first part of this paper that formerly treaties between the British and Native Sovereignties were described as "treaties of alliance," in case of war it was declared with all formalities of international law and peace was concluded in equally approved fashion. Until the close of Lord Minto's rule, the term "independence" frequently crops up in the transactions of the Company with its independent allies. After 1813 the word "independent" gave place to subordinate, and the word alliance to co-operation.

By and by the British power became paramount and acknowledged suzerain of the principalities of the country whose armaments were restricted, and the conduct of all external relations was taken away from their hands. Notwithstanding this retrograde change in the affairs of the Princes numerous and ever recurring instances of Chief's wrong doing became so common that the Company had no other alternative left, but to bind the Chief by a specific engagement "to rule with justice and mercy." This step openly and clearly declared that the continuance of a Prince in his exalted position as sovereign of his State entirely depended upon his good and just rule.

Thus we observe that it was solely the force of circumstances which led the British Government to do away with its policy of "not to interfere in the internal affairs of its allies." With the absolute impossibility of external wars and internal revolts usurpations and the absence of lapses and escheats and annexations, and the guaranteed rights to adopt an heir, it is a pity, I repeat if a Prince revives the exploded doctrine of the "divine rights" of Kings. It is pity, indeed, that enjoying all the gifts of nature in his territory, he should often fail to recognise his duties and obligations, towards his inoffensive and easily satisfied subjects, and make his misrule to stink in the nostrils of all sensible and right thinking people.

While subscribing unreservedly to John Stuart Mill's dictum, that the British Government in India is "not only one of the purest in intention, but one of the most beneficent in act ever known among mankind." I cannot help quoting the following words:—

"Many years ago," says Sir John Strachey, "Sir Henry Lawrence, speaking from long personal experience, declared that if ever there was a device for ensuring maladministration, it was that of a Native ruler backed up by British bayonets, and directed by an English resident, and I am afraid this sometimes is not far from the truth at the present time. I have always thought that no part of our Indian administration has been so often unsuccessful as the management of our relations with the Native States."

I may be blamed for indulging in the optimistic view while pointing to the salutary and lasting results following the British administration of the Mysore State in Southern India. There are, however, some exceptional features of the case which ought to be taken into account, while there are instances to the contrary, where a State remaining under British superintendence, for not less than half the time that Mysore did, was yet left without a single trace of healthy effect upon its morale or its constitution. Of course much may be said for the other side, but the facts cannot be disguised.

Much in the matter of interference in the internal affairs of a State depends on the turn of mind and temper of the Political Officer directly concerned. In some cases the offending Chief has been so imprudently taken to task that he lost every iota of his individuality—lost in short whatever prestige he had over his officials, whose mean, interested motives and machinations have driven in most cases the otherwise reformable chief to desperation and utter ruin. It will, therefore, be advisable that in cases of objectionable administration of a State the individuality of the Chief may be given a little free play and seeming defects and shortcomings overlooked, provided they do not stand in the way of a tolerably good administration. The lot of a Chief without a peculiarly marked individuality is the most unenviable. "Acts of whatever kind," says John Stuart Mill, which without justifiable cause, do harm to others may be and in the more important cases absolutely require to be controlled by the unfavourable sentiments, and when needful, by the active interference of mankind. The liberty of the individual must be thus far limited; he must not make himself a nuisance to other people. But if he refrains from molesting others in what concerns them and merely acts according to his own inclination and judgment in things which concern himself the same reasons which show that opinion should be free prove also that he should be allowed without molestation to carry his opinions into practice at his own cost." This it is which I should like to accept as the best rationale and method of treatment the British Government should adopt towards its feudatory Chiefs.

The desideratum in the majority of instances is not met by half measures. The worst results of British interference are those which follow the administration of a State virtually carried on by the British Government, though in the name of the Prince. This line of action is bad enough for more reasons than one; worse than the direct and openly declared administration of a State by the British Government, so long as it is needed. Full independence should be given to the general run of princes; there should be nothing to lessen their recognised autonomy so long as they go straight. For without this no prince can exercise his authority or keep his ever plotting and designing officials and nobles right under his thumb. The mere rumour of His Highness's being on doubtful terms with the Resident or the A. G. G. gives an evil encouragement to the sinister nature of the state Ahlkars, who in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred are the most unscrupulous people going.

Another point to be borne in mind in this connection is that, no State can be misruled without the active and potent agency of the Ahlkars or high officials of the State. When the prince happens to be intelligent and hard working, they try all means in their power to bring about a condition of things in which the ruler can scarcely find it his worth while to work. The silent influence of the Ahlkars, like the Upas tree, completely overshadows him, and the poor Prince is left to wither and perish. Now, in every State the spirit of cliquism is awfully rampant which invariably gives rise to hereditary feuds and factions, and can never make for good government. The zeal of a stupid party spirit consumes their entire energies and they fall back upon the old and well tried expedient which is called the palace intrigue. Thus we find the Ahlkars employed in these manœuvres, the Prince left either in complete moribund condition or surrounded by low sycophants who pander to his vices and vitiate his taste. Meanwhile the resources of the State are squandered even to the uttermost farthing in such fads and fakes as racing, polo, so-called manly sports, nautch girls and the like.

There is another class of perfectly indolent and pleasure-seeking princes who somehow or another have come to possess the knack of beautifully and artfully veiling their defects and those of their rule under the veneer of up-to-date civilisation. They employ every subterfuge on the one hand to please and gratify the Ahlkars, disarming their espionage, and employ them to gag the mouths of impoverished and long suffering subjects, while, on the other, they keep the Politicals in good humour by various social entertainments, and thus go on biding their time till they bring themselves to the edge of the precipice. They are very proficient in scraping together money by starving all State departments to carry on their fads and gratifying their fancies. Some of them are so unpatriotic, that had it not been for British intervention many a Ruling Prince would have permanently alienated his paternal State, and established himself in Europe or America as a gentleman of independent means.—"C. and M. Gazette."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES INDIGO.

THE first forecast of the indigo crop for 1903 reads:—Area.—No exact estimate of the area sown can be given at this period. The usual preliminary figures are appended, but it must be noted that those which have been furnished by the village accountants were sent in earlier this year than in previous years and consequently they are probably more understated than usual. Reports received from the canal districts, (the Meerut and Agra divisions and Cawnpore), agree that there is a substantial increase in acreage in those tracts, and this is borne out by the returns published by the Irrigation Department which show that 55,738 acres had been watered up to the end of May last, as compared with 38,215 acres in 1902. In the remaining indigo districts, comprised in Oudh and the Benares and Gorakhpur division), the estimates received indicate that there has been no increase, and that there may even have been a further decrease, of from ten to twenty-five per cent. off the figures of 1902.

2. Condition.—The germination of the seeds was good and the supply of water for irrigation generally sufficient. Hot winds affected the growth of the plant in places; otherwise no serious injury to the crop has been reported and prospects continued favourable till the end of last month, when the crop was distinctly good in the Doab—80 to 95 per cent. of the normal—and fair elsewhere. The monsoon has not yet set in and it is too early at present to give any estimate of the outturn, which will be seriously affected if the rains are further delayed.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE results of Professor Flinders Petrie's explorations at Abydos last winter will be exhibited from to morrow until July 25th at University College. The collection is one of great historical interest, and the winter's work showed that between 5000 and 500 B.C. there were ten successive temples, Osiris was found not to have been the original god of Abydos, but "Upuat," the Jackal, God—the jackal, whose tracks are the only means to-day of finding the way across the great desert to the West, being taken as the symbol of the spirit that shows the path to a departing soul. Evidences were discovered of trade between Egypt and Crete more than 4000 years before Christ, Cretan amphora being discovered which had evidently been used as flasks for the exportation of paint to Egypt. Professor Petrie's work during the past winter was subject to many difficulties owing to the growing lawlessness of the district. His men were robbed of their wages, a valuable statue was stolen from his house, and it was impossible to obtain justice owing to the bribery of officials and the indifference of the police. It looks as if the explorers will have to go armed to their work, for Professor Petrie complains that the law has proved utterly useless. Probably however, Lord Cromer may take early steps to remedy this state of things, and to substitute efficient British methods for the antiquated Oriental customs which still survive away from the great centres of population.

A few weeks ago it was reported by the American Press that a "Projection" had been observed on Mars by the astronomers of Flagstaff Observatory, Arizona, and that it was perceived for 'thirty-five minutes." Nothing has since been reported about the projection, which was described as though it were a huge pole stuck out from the planet. Professor Barnard, however, has published an acount of observation of the south polar cap of Mars in 1892 and 1894, and he judges from the quick disappearance of the white colour that it is merely a thin coating of snow such as that which occasionally covers the ground here. This is in accordance with the views of those who hold that the snow is quite insufficient to supply a canal system irrigating great part of the planet. A striking phenomenon observed in both years was that, as the melting snow-cap receded, a long white projecting strip was left behind. This "projection," Professor Barnard considerd, to be a mountain range, and it appears it was observed by Green and Mitchell half a century ago, and both gave the same explanation. The "projection" seen at Flagstaff may be something of the same kind.

"Protective mimimcry" on the part of insects is a favourite subject with scientists, but this generally takes the form of the assumption of the colour of a plant or of some more formidable fellow-creature. Mr. Shelford, Curator of the Sarawak Museum, however, now describes a caterpillar which actually decks itself with the buds of the plant on which it feeds, so that it looks like a little branch. It has pairs of spines or sharp points on its several segments, some sticking out sideways, some upwards, and others on the slant. Picking the little buds on which it feeds, it eats out the juicy middle, and then, with silk threads, fastens a string of three or four buds to each of its little thorny projections. When the buds fade, the caterpillar takes them off and dresses itself up in new ones. When in full dress, with the little strings of buds hanging in various directions, the little creature looks just like a twig of the plant, and no doubt escapes the notice of birds on the look out for food.

Most people are familiar with the centrifugal 'separators', by which cream is extracted from milk whirled rapidly round in a drum, the lighter cream being collected at the centre and the heavier milk thrown out towards the circumference. An Italian officer of engineers, Signor Mazza, has devised a similar machine for separating the differnt parts of compound gases. For instance, the oxygen and nitrogen in the air, it is claimed, although so nearly alike in weight that the force of gravity does not separate them, yield to the influence of the new machine, and thus air with a very high percentage of oxygen can be obtained for furnaces. The result is a great increase in the heat obtained by combustion, and at various factories trial has shown an economy of from 16 to 38 per cent. of fuel due to the greater efficiency of combustion. The method can be used to separate coal-gas into its constituents, and it is claimed that practically pure hydrogen can be obtained at little cost, and also that gas companies will be able to produce a better illuminating and heating gas, and will be greatly assisted in their manufacture of by-products by the "Separatore Mazza."

The use of stereoscopic photography in connection with sunspots has recently been mentioned in this column. By taking two photographs of the sun at intervals of about half an hour, so that a part of his rotation has been accomplished between the two, the effect is gained of a solid ball placed near the eyes, and the configuration of the spots is made much clearer. Advantage was taken of this method by Dr. Wolf, of Heidelberg, to study Perrine's Comet during its recent appearance, and the coment, with its fan of seven long radiating tails, was shown standing out in space against the background of the stars. This stereoscopic method is found of great use in detecting minor planets on photographs, if two plates taken in an interval of an hour or so be combined in the stereoscope the eye will pick up planets at a glance, since from the change in their position they appear to be in a different plane from the stars; this method is very much more rapid than that of superposing one plate on the other, and seeing whether all the images agree.

The reports on the recent trials of high speed electric trains between Berlin and Zossen show that one of the cars actually attained, for a very brief period, a speed of 1602 kilometres (nearly 100 miles) an hour but the high-speed tests were abandoned owing to the permanent way, giving way, the rails being too weak and the substructure proving not solid enough to bear the weight of the heavy electrical car, which exercised a great wear and tear upon the rails; the total weight of the fully equipped Siemens and Halske car was over 92 tons. The second series of tests were made with an electric locomotive designed by Mr. Reichel, who in order to reduce weight, abandoned transformers on the engine and supplied the line voltage of 10,000 volts directly to the motors; in the care of the motorcar, the current was transformed down to 1,150 volts; the former weighed 20 tons less than the latter. So far the new electric locomotive has not made higher speeds than 65-70 miles an hour. Even should more rapid transit be achieved with a stronger roadbed, success on this straight line would not solve the question of express traffic generally, for all our railways have curves on which speeds of 100 miles an hour or more would be dangerous. Either an entirely new system of lines for express trains will be needed, leaving the present lines for slower traffic or some entirely new system like the mono-rail to be built between Liverpool and Manchester must be devised.

An investigation has been made into the comparative cost, size, and power for first-class Atlantic passenger steamers of speeds ranging from 20 to 26 knots average, in consequence of the recent negotiations between the Admiralty and the Cunard Company for the subsidising of two suggested new vessels of 25 knots each. The estimates show in a striking way how nearly the limit of speed for vessels of this class, built to receive a subsidy, has been already reached. The starting point was a 20-knot steamer, with engines of 19,000 horse-power, consuming in a single trip across the Atlantic 22,228 tons of coal. This vessel would cost £365,000 receiving an annual subsidy of £9,400. A 23-knot steamer, built under the same Government conditions as to subsidy, would be 690 feet long, with 30,000 horse power, would cost £598,000, and would require an annual subsidy of £70,000. Similarly a 25 knot steamer, 150 feet long, and of 52,000 horse power, would cost £1,040,000 requiring annually £155,000; while a 26-knot steamer 780 feet long, would require 68,000 horse power, would cost £1,3000, and need an annual subsidy of £210,000. The machinary department of the 20knot vessel would require 100 men, that of the 26knot one would need 349 men. The final knot would require 1,255 extra tons of coal in the bunkers.

It has been found lately that most of the artificial sources of light emit radiations capable of traversing metals and a number of other bodies opaque to light—that is to say, radiations affecting the eye as light. These rays, which are distinguished by the name of "n," enhance the phosphorescence of phosphorescent substances, and M. Blondlot the well-known scientist, has employed this fact in trying whether such rays are emitted by the sun.

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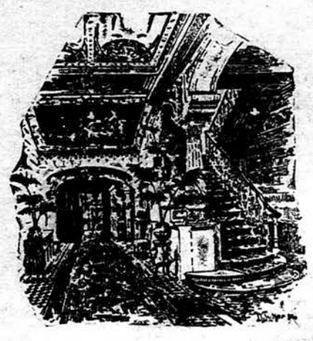

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